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Algeria... 13,200  
 Argentina... 1,200  
 Australia... 1,200  
 Belgium... 1,200  
 Brazil... 1,200  
 Canada... 1,200  
 Denmark... 1,200  
 France... 1,200  
 Germany... 1,200  
 Greece... 1,200  
 India... 1,200  
 Italy... 1,200  
 Japan... 1,200  
 Korea... 1,200  
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 Sweden... 1,200  
 Switzerland... 1,200  
 Taiwan... 1,200  
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 Turkey... 1,200  
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 U.K. ... 1,200  
 Yugoslavia... 1,200

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Jackson 'Bitter' That Mondale Ignored Him as Running Mate

By Gerald M. Boyd

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has assailed F. Mondale for failing to let him as a running mate and accused Jewish leaders of acting to "distance" Mr. Mondale from him.



Jesse L. Jackson

Jackson made the comments in an interview with The Associated Press. He said that he was bitter over his treatment by Mondale in recent days. Jackson also said that Mr. Mondale had engaged in floor fights with him at the Democratic National Convention, which opened in New Orleans on Monday.

Mr. Jackson for clarification was unsuccessful. The developments appeared to represent another shift in position by Mr. Jackson, whose tone has alternated in recent weeks between hard-line and conciliatory, creating confusion and concern within the Democratic Party.

Mr. Mondale has met with Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles and Mayor W. Wilson Goode of Philadelphia, both of whom are black, about the position.

"Bradley's a good man," Mr. Jackson said in the interview, "but there's no evidence that he has any regional strength. Goode is a good man, but he lost his own city — to me."

Mr. Jackson carried Philadelphia easily in the Pennsylvania primary, while Mr. Goode had endorsed Mr. Mondale.

Although he has said previously that he was not interested in the vice-presidential candidacy, Mr. Jackson said in a television interview Tuesday night, "If it was offered, it would be very difficult to refuse."

Whether he declined the spot or not, Mr. Jackson said, he should have the option presented to him.

Mr. Jackson said in The New York Times interview that Jewish leaders had sought to "distance" Mr. Mondale from him, unfairly, and that such a step would "hurt the party."

Recently, some Jewish leaders asked Mr. Mondale to repudiate Mr. Jackson after one of his supporters, Louis Farrakhan, the leader of a black Muslim group, called Judaism a "gutter religion."

A close aide, who asked to remain unidentified, said that after reading the Los Angeles Times interview he wondered why it had taken so long for Mr. Jackson to make the remarks publicly.

"There's some bitterness and there's some indignation," the aide said, "and I think he's embarrassed. This whole thing is about self-respect. There are some people on the Mondale side who don't seem to understand what self-respect is all about."

2d Interview for Ferraro  
 A spokesman for Mr. Mondale confirmed Tuesday that John Reilly, the candidate's chief adviser in his search for a running mate, met Tuesday with Representative Gerardo A. Ferraro of New York, The Associated Press reported from San Francisco.

On source called Mr. Ferraro a "very serious contender." Dayton Duncan, the deputy campaign press secretary, acknowledged that Mr. Reilly had asked Mr. Ferraro if there was anything in his background that could be a problem if he were the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

The vice-presidential list narrowed considerably as sources said Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas was no longer in contention and Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas had removed himself from consideration.



A section of Libya's embassy in West Beirut, bombed by a Shiite faction on Wednesday.

## Lebanese Committee Named to Secure Release of Moslem, Christian Hostages

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese cabinet appointed on Wednesday a special committee to secure the release of hostages held by rival Moslem and Christian militias and to investigate the fate of other missing persons.

The issue of Lebanese reported missing in the past few years, the International Committee of the Red Cross has been able to account for only 200. The Red Cross teams who visited the hostages in recent weeks said they were being detained by both Moslem and Christian militias.

Earlier Wednesday, gunmen attacked and blew up part of a building in West Beirut housing the Libyan Embassy, formally known as the Libyan People's Bureau. A Shiite Moslem faction, calling itself the Imam Sader Brigades, claimed responsibility for the action.

The raid was carried out shortly before daybreak, when a group of masked gunmen arrived at the embassy building. They overpowered the Lebanese and Libyan security guards.

between the Christian and Moslem halves of Beirut and cut off access to the city's port and international airport, agreed to suspend their protest temporarily, pending measures by the government to deal with the problem.

Of thousands of Lebanese reported missing in the past few years, the International Committee of the Red Cross has been able to account for only 200. The Red Cross teams who visited the hostages in recent weeks said they were being detained by both Moslem and Christian militias.

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After making sure there was no one else in the four-story structure, they planted an explosive charge estimated by Lebanese investigators at about 55 pounds (24.9 kilograms) of TNT, then detonated it by remote control, causing extensive damage but no casualties.

An anonymous caller later telephoned the Associated Press and said the proposed code change could not be discussed or voted on at the meeting unless the Nottinghamshire miners had been given time to marshal their supporters.

The miner delegates' defiance of his ruling puts the union in contempt of court, which could mean fines or imprisonment for the leaders and the seizure of union assets.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## U.S. Trade Curbs Sought as Anti-Terrorism Tactic

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, as part of its effort to combat international terrorism, is seeking a fundamental shift in trade policy so that, for the first time, the government would be able to regulate services, as well as goods.

The shift would be a dramatic one, covering such areas as training, logistical, mechanical, maintenance or technical services going to the security forces of foreign governments, according to a draft proposal being circulated in the Congress.

The draft, which has not been formally submitted, has been criticized by some congressional staffers and by civil libertarians owing the president too much caution in defining which services are to be prohibited to which countries and on what grounds.

The proposal represents the administration's third attempt to publicize and congressional opponents to its original anti-terrorism plan, submitted in January, plan would have made it difficult to "act in concert with" terrorist organizations or countries.

by the secretary of state. The plan was also discussed at hearings in the House of Representatives.

Representatives and the Senate as being too vague. Critics argued the restrictions might be applied to lobbying in Washington by supporters of a foreign government, as well as to organizations that provide health, and humanitarian or educational aid to people living under a totalitarian regime.

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## U.S. Trade Panel Proposes Steel Quotas, Tariffs

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. International Trade Commission on Wednesday recommended that President Ronald Reagan protect domestic steelmakers from imports with five years of quotas and higher tariffs, but suggested these be coupled with requirements that industry and labor make drastic changes to become more competitive internationally.

While the import protection passed the commission on a 3-2 vote, four of the members suggested that the president force some form of an industrial policy on the domestic steelmakers. The suggestions ranged from insisting that labor take a 20 percent cut in pay to bringing them in line with salaries of foreign steelworkers, to an overall adjustment program that would be monitored by the ITC.

The suggestions are not binding on the president, who has until Sept. 30 to decide whether to implement them.

24 — five weeks before the presidential election — to decide what kind of help to give domestic steelmakers from a surge of imports that have reached as high as 26 percent of domestic consumption this year.

But William E. Brock, the special U.S. trade representative, said the president is unlikely to allow the steel trade issue to develop into a political controversy just before the Nov. 6 election and instead will hand down his decision early.

The European Community has threatened to retaliate if the U.S. government reduces the current European share of the U.S. steel market.

Last month, the commission decided that foreign steel shipped to the United States in 1983 had caused serious injury to American steelmakers and should be temporarily restrained.

The commission's recommendations Wednesday were somewhat less than the across-the-board 14.3 percent quota requested in the petition for import protection submitted by Bethlehem Steel Corp., the nation's second-largest steelmaker, and the United Steelworkers of America. The recommendations cover 70 percent of all steel imports.

Specifically, the relief formula covers five categories of steel products. It sets quotas based on average imports in the 1979-1981 period ranging from 6.4 percent to 31.8 percent on the various types of steel.

Semi-finished products, which are imported in great amounts to the U.S. West Coast for further processing, received a set quota of 1.5 million tons — twice the current level of imports — at present tariff rates of 5.1 percent. Imports higher than that level, however, would pay tariffs that would be increased by 15 percent the first three years and 10 percent for the next two.

But Chairman Paula Stern, who with Commissioner Susan W. Lieber voted against the import restraints, said restricting foreign steel "chooses isolated scapegoats for a much broader problem."

The ITC chairman said the industry's problems were brought about because of several reasons, including a general decline in demand for steel, a noncompetitive cost structure and strong domestic competition from more efficient mini-mills.

Steel Production Rises  
 Steel production in Western countries rose 13 percent during the first five months of 1984, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, United Press International reported from Paris.

The OECD's steel committee said "substantial" production increases were reported in all but three of its 24 member countries — Spain, Portugal and Yugoslavia.

## Wine to Burn: EC Proposes A New Source of Car Fuel

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission has proposed to turn the European Community's surplus wine into gasoline for automobiles — at more than 10 times the cost of producing gasoline.

Officials of the commission said Wednesday that a billion liters (2.64 million gallons) of surplus wine could be distilled into alcohol and sold to major oil companies to produce gasoline, a mixture of gasoline and alcohol, which is now used for some cars in Brazil and the United States.

A gasoline mixture of gasoline and up to 7 percent alcohol can be used in gasoline engines modifying them.

Alcohol for this purpose would cost an average of \$2.34 a liter to produce, compared with 21 cents a liter for normal gasoline, the officials said. Some officials said it would be cheaper in some cases to discard the wine rather than distill it.

For two years, the EC has been distilling the community's excess wine into industrial alcohol, which it is now seeking ways to get rid of. The commission proposal, under consideration by member states, is that the alcohol would be auctioned to fuel manufacturers at a price that would require a heavy subsidy to compete with gasoline, officials said.

The commission has spent more than twice the \$500 million that has been budgeted to support the wine market this year. Observers said they did not know how the proposed wine-disposal plan would be funded.

## INSIDE

Scientology's founder is accused of siphoning off millions of dollars. Page 3.

Chinese infanticide of girls is a population statistics industry. Page 5.

Japan says that Iran has eaten to cut back on imports unless Japan buys more Iranian oil. Page 5.

An apology and the wording it has become an issue in San-Korea relations. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE  
 OPEC agreed to give Nigeria a modest increase in its oil quota and overall price and output levels were unchanged. Page 9.

Big British banks raised their lending rate by 2 points, to 10 percent, as the pound edged below \$1.30. Page 9.

MORROW  
 Glyndebourne, the English festival unique for ensemble opera and entr'acte picnics, is a 11-century-old. Weekend.

## Photographer Brassai Dies in France at 84

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The photographer and sculptor Brassai, 84, renowned for his studies of night-time Paris, of tramps, prostitutes, transvestites, and hoodlums, and also the glamour of its nightclubs. A later collection was called "Secret Paris of the 30s."

He died of a heart attack and was buried Wednesday in a private ceremony mourning in Montparnasse Cemetery.

Brassai, born Gyula Halasz, took his pseudonym from the Transylvanian town of Brassó, now in Romanian territory, where he was born. He studied at the Beaux-Arts schools in Budapest and Berlin as an artist, meeting artists such as Kandinsky and Larionoff, who also later settled in France.

Brassai came to Paris in 1923, working as an artist and becoming a close friend of Picasso and Henry Miller. He turned to photography in 1930 "almost against my will," and his first major collection was published in 1933 by the avant-garde review Les Arts et Méti-

Graphiques under the title "Paris de Nuit."

It showed much of the dark side of Parisian nightlife, with its tramps, prostitutes, transvestites, and hoodlums, and also the glamour of its nightclubs. A later collection was called "Secret Paris of the 30s."

Brassai was one of the first photographers to exploit the potential of the small-frame camera for producing spontaneous rather than posed pictures, sometimes hiding it under his cape as he roamed the Parisian demi-monde.

He was also an author, and after meeting the Surrealist poets led by André Breton, started collecting graffiti, writing a major book on graffiti through the ages.

In 1964 he wrote "Conversations with Picasso," whom he photographed, and in 1975 he published "Henry Miller, Life Size."

Brassai was also popular with the public, particularly in Britain and the United States, largely through his work for the American magazine Harper's Bazaar.



Brassai

In 1982 he told Mary Blume of the International Herald Tribune that the compliment he liked best came from a curator at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, who said that Brassai's photographs looked as if his subjects had taken themselves.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

## U.S. May Give More Aid to Refugee Cambodians

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — The Reagan administration has told the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that it would consider increasing U.S. humanitarian aid to anti-Communist Cambodians but will not give them direct military aid, according to officials accompanying George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state.

The U.S. position became known as Mr. Shultz began three days of discussions with foreign ministers of the association, the main organization of the region's non-Communist countries.

The officials said the ASEAN countries have indicated they are going to ask for more U.S. aid to the anti-Communist Cambodians, the sources said. This has led to an administration decision to step up the humanitarian assistance to refugee groups associated with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian leader, and former Prime Minister Son Sann. The aid, currently estimated at about \$10 million a year, is supplied indirectly through United Nations and Red Cross agencies.

No U.S. aid is directed to the Khmer Rouge elements headed by Pol Pot, the third and most militarily effective part of the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Cambodia.

Officials familiar with the situation said ASEAN's desire for greater U.S. efforts was prompted in part by concern that China, which has been furnishing arms and ammunition to the anti-Vietnamese forces, may become the dominant patron of the resistance in the absence of a substantial U.S. role.

The United States, on the other hand, does not want the Cambodian struggle to become more of an East-West proxy battle than it already is. And Washington has been careful to let ASEAN take the lead in developing and executing the strategy in a part of the world where U.S. efforts failed only a decade ago.

Mr. Shultz reiterated strong U.S. support for ASEAN's efforts on the Cambodia problem during a meeting here Wednesday with Siddhi Savetsila, the foreign minister of Thailand, according to a U.S. spokesman. It was not clear whether Mr. Shultz discussed the U.S.

stand on aid in anti-Communist Cambodians in this session.

Mr. Siddhi is said to have told Mr. Shultz that the anti-Vietnamese forces in Cambodia are operating with growing military effectiveness.

A State Department spokesman also quoted Mr. Siddhi as saying that a recent meeting in Beijing of anti-Vietnamese resistance leaders had made them less inclined to fight among themselves rather than concentrating on joint efforts against the common enemy.

The State Department spokesman said Mr. Shultz raised U.S. concern about human rights, especially the situation in East Timor, where Indonesian military forces have been suppressing resistance since that area was annexed by Indonesia in 1975.

A letter to Mr. Shultz signed by 123 members of the House of Representatives last week said more than 100,000 people had perished because of the Indonesian occupation of East Timor, and called on Mr. Shultz to raise the issue here.

The U.S. spokesman said Mr. Shultz did not mention or present the letter in his meeting with Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja of Indonesia. The spokesman said the Indonesian side "amplified and explained" their position, but he declined to repeat what they had said.

Polish Author Indicted For Slandering State

WARSAW — Marek Nowakowski, a Polish dissident author, was indicted Wednesday on charges of slandering the state in material published in the West, the Polish press agency PAP reported.

Mr. Nowakowski also was charged with violating laws restricting Poles from depositing Western currency abroad, the agency said. He could be sentenced for up to five years in prison for "publishing works in which he presented the socio-political situation in Poland and activities of the authorities in a tendentious and lying manner," PAP said.



# Jewish Politicians Campaigning Hard for Arab Votes in Israel

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JISR AL-ZARQA, Israel — Shimon Peres scans the eyes of the Arab voters in this village, a grave look comes over his face and he asks the crowd in his somber baritone: "Is there anyone here who wants the Likud?"

"No!" the Israeli Arab audience chants in unison. It is campaign day in JISR AL-ZARQA, a small Arab village north of Tel Aviv, and several hundred of its Arab inhabitants have turned up in the central square to hear the Labor Party leader, speaking in Hebrew, try to win their votes.

More than ever before, Jewish politicians are looking to Israel's 250,000 Arab, Druze and Bedouin voters to get them elected to parliament. Arab voters in Israel have the strength to elect about 12 of the 120 members of the Knesset and in a close election, this one is expected to be, their choice could be decisive.

"This is the first time that everybody is really going after the Arab vote," said Shmuel Toledano, one of the Labor Party's chief coordinators of its Arabic campaign.

In JISR AL-ZARQA, Mr. Peres plays the crowd with the efficiency of a neighborhood alderman, peppering his remarks with Arabic greetings, kissing a young girl and reminding the locals about the new school, clinic and soccer field his party had promised, and delivered, since his last visit. Although a village notable had to whisper to the audience, "Clap, clap," at the proper moments, the reception appeared to be genuinely warm.

In case the soft sell is not enough to convince Israeli Arabs to vote Labor, Mr. Peres's party is distributing pink leaflets bearing a menacing-looking picture of Ariel Sharon with an Arabic reminder that a vote against Labor "will facilitate the return of Sharon to power."

Privately, Labor officials warn Israeli Arab leaders that if Mr. Sharon and the Likud are returned to office, Israeli Arabs will end up being treated as "gently" as their fellows in the occupied West Bank.

Advertising campaigns are being designed to woo Arab voters and large party rallies are being organized in Arab villages. From July 9 to the July 23 election, each party is given free television time to broadcast Arabic campaign commercials.

During the last decade the nature of the Israeli Arab electorate has changed and so have the ways in which parties try to appeal to it.

In the past, Israeli politicians would line up Arab voters by going to the village headman or the elder of an Arab clan, sipping a little coffee and inquiring what his material needs might be. Promises would be made, some money might change hands and in the end an entire village or family would vote for a single party.

"No more," said Mr. Toledano. "Every election, the size of the Arab vote increases and becomes more educated and sophisticated. This year the Arab vote is not in the pocket of anyone. You can't just go to the village sheikh, make a deal and get the votes. You have to go out and convince, just like you do in a Jewish village."

Each party is trying to convince in its own way. The politician with the most success seems to be former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who is running on his own ticket and is counting on significant Arab backing for himself and his candidates.

A Weizman rally in Galilee last week drew an estimated 10,000 Arabs. Mr. Weizman did not miss an opportunity to remind the audience how friendly he had been with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Unlike the traditional Zionist parties, which tend to speak to Israeli Arabs in generalities about "coexistence" and promise things such as roads and schools, Mr. Weizman has addressed what he knows are the real issues in their hearts.

"I know what is bothering you," Mr. Weizman said at the rally. "I know that you have problems with land, with equal rights and with equal opportunities, and I know that just as I am concerned about my brothers in the Soviet Union, so you are concerned with your Palestinian brothers and sisters."

The Likud, led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, is concentrating its efforts on Israel's 50,000 Druze, apparently figuring that it has little chance of gaining votes among the Palestinian Moslem and Christian Arabs. The Likud has played up the fact that the only Druze member of parliament comes from its party and that the Shamir government has sought close ties with the Druze in Lebanon.

What has really sharpened the battle for Arab votes this year is the emergence, for the first time, of an independent Israeli party that is led by Arabs but joined by Jews. The party is dedicated to solving the

specific problems of the average Arab in Israel, who is purportedly ready to accept a Jewish state but refuses to be treated any longer as a second-class citizen.

Called the Progressive List for Peace, the new party is headed by Mohammed Meiri, an Israeli Arab lawyer, and Matti Peled, a retired Israeli general and peace advocate. The Israeli election board tried to ban the party, contending that it was sympathetic to the Palestine Liberation Organization, but the Israeli Supreme Court overruled it.

"The Progressive List," said Atallah Mansour, who reports on Arab affairs for the daily newspaper Ha'aretz, "is giving voice to the educated Israeli Arab middle class that is ready to accept Israel but wants equal rights and self-determination for the Palestinians. I think it is going to do very well."

Kamal Daher, a former deputy mayor of Nazareth, said: "The Progressive List is the first time the Arabs of Israel have organized themselves into their own party to work through the system. Our first aim is to abolish all of the discrimination against us in every aspect of life and in the Israeli policy of having two nations — one for the masters and another for the servants. Second, we support the Palestinian struggle for a state next to Israel."

While the Israeli Arabs seem to be taking a keen interest in this round of elections, their fellow Arabs in the West Bank, who cannot vote in Israeli elections, seem mostly bored with it all. West Bank officials argue that in the end none of it matters because, in their view, it is clear that neither Labor nor the Likud is prepared for a territorial compromise.

## German Gang Targeted U.S. Bases, Police Say

The Associated Press

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — The terrorist Red Army Faction planned attacks on U.S. military bases and high-ranking officers in West Germany, the federal prosecutor warned Wednesday.

Papers confiscated from the group in Frankfurt on July 2 included detailed descriptions of U.S. installations and the NATO fuel pipeline in south and central Germany, said the prosecutor, Kurt Rebmann.

Clubs for American troops, barracks, dining halls and the private residences and offices of high-ranking U.S. officers were listed among potential targets, he said. One sketch showed how to reach the office of the commanding general of 5th Army Corps in Frankfurt.

Mr. Rebmann said that the West German authorities concluded that the group plans "an offensive against the infrastructure of the military machine."

The papers were taken in a police raid on a Frankfurt apartment where four alleged members of the Red Army Faction were captured.

Seven guns, several hand grenades, time fuses, radio equipment, a large amount of cash and stolen identification papers were found in the apartment, the Federal Criminal Office said.

The four suspects — former West German university students wanted for murder and bank robbery — were identified as Christa Eckes, 34; Ingrid Jakobsmeier, 30; Stefan Frey, 24, and Helmut Pohl, 40.

The sketches found at the apartment were of U.S. military installations in Bad Tölz, Oberammergau, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Bithurg and the Eifel-Hunsrück area, the prosecutor said.

Maps also showed exact locations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pipeline, including sites of pumping stations, branch lines and ventilation openings. The system is used by several NATO nations to transport oil to military units.

The group, which dates from the late 1960s, has been blamed for a string of bombings, shootings and bank robberies.

In 1981, it claimed responsibility for the bombing of the U.S. Air Force Europe headquarters in Ramstein, injuring 18 American servicemen and two Germans. The group was also blamed for the attempted assassination of General Frederick J. Kroesen, the U.S. Army commander in Europe, by firing a grenade at his car in Heidelberg in 1981.

## Peres Rejects Shamir's Call For Coalition

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Shimon Peres, the Labor Party leader, rejected Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's proposal Tuesday that Labor join the Likud bloc in an Israeli government of national unity after the July 23 elections.

Mr. Shamir announced his intention to try to form such a government in an interview with The New York Times and again in a televised debate with Mr. Peres on Tuesday night.

During the debate, Mr. Peres emphasized that he opposed a coalition with the Likud, even if Labor won the election.

Mr. Peres, who had attributed Israel's worsening economic situation to seven years of Likud government, derided Mr. Shamir's invitation as "election propaganda."

The prime minister said his proposal to bring together "all responsible elements" stemmed from the need for a strong, united effort by all the parties to overcome the economic weaknesses that he said had plagued Israel since the nation was created in 1948.

On the eve of the 1967 war, the Likud bloc, then led by Menachem Begin, entered a government of national unity under Prime Minister Levi Eshkol of the Labor Party.

The broad coalition was preserved until Golda Meir until August 1970, when the Likud ministers resigned in protest over the cabinet's decision to appoint an Israeli representative for talks with a UN representative, Gunnar Jarring of Sweden, on Security Council Resolution 242. The resolution calls for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

In 1980, after he was nominated to succeed Mr. Begin as prime minister, Mr. Shamir negotiated with the Labor Party to create a unity government. Mr. Peres said Tuesday that Mr. Shamir backed out when Labor presented conditions, including talks with Jordan on the basis of Resolution 242.



PRISONER OF WAR — Hazi Shai, 30, left, an Israeli prisoner, seen with two leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command at a press conference in Damascus. The Palestinian group presented three Israeli prisoners Tuesday and said that it was willing to exchange them for Palestinians held by Israel.

## Beirut Names Group to Get Hostages Released

(Continued from Page 1)

phoned the French news agency Agence France-Presse in Beirut to claim responsibility for the attack on behalf of the Imam Sader Brigades.

The group, believed to be comprised of Shiite radicals, has been conducting a campaign against Libyan diplomats to protest the disappearance six years ago of Imam Sader, the spiritual head of the Lebanese Shiite community. He disappeared at the end of a visit to the Libyan capital, Tripoli.

The same group claimed credit for two separate incidents recently in which Libyan diplomats were kidnapped in West Beirut and subsequently released.

The attack on the embassy is believed to be timed to a visit to Lebanon by the Libyan foreign minister, Ali Treiki, who was scheduled to hold talks with government officials in Beirut on Wednesday.

Shiite religious leaders added their voices to those who called for the visit to be canceled. They said

the government of Lebanon can receive Libyan emissaries only if they disclose the fate of Imam Sader.

President Amin Gemayel and the cabinet met at the presidential palace in Baabda, a Christian suburb overlooking the capital. The meeting was the cabinet's first in Baabda since its formation 10 weeks ago. Previously, it convened at the presidential residence in the mountain resort of Bikfaya about 12 miles (19.37 kilometers) northwest of Beirut. Moslem ministers had refused to go to Baabda, citing security reasons.

They dropped their reservations in the past few days, after the Lebanese Army applied a security plan in and around Beirut that opened crossing points between the Moslem and Christian sectors. Mr. Karani and Minister of State Nabih Berri, both Moslems, flew to Baabda from Moslem West Beirut by helicopter, while the public works and tourism minister, Walid Jumblatt, a Druze, arrived by car.

The new committee on the hos-

tages includes two cabinet members, Interior Minister Joseph Skaf and Education Minister Salim Al Hoss. They are to be assisted by army and police officers.

Red Cross officials declined to mention the location where the kidnapping victims were being held. Government officials and political leaders think that most of those who disappeared were killed by their abductors.

## Bomb Hurts 3 in French Bar

Reuters

ST-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France — A Spanish Basque refugee was injured seriously and two other persons were hurt during the night when two men on a motorcycle threw a bomb into a bar frequented by Spanish Basques in this town near the French-Spanish border, police said Wednesday. There was no claim of responsibility.

PERSONALITIES PLUS  
MARY BLUME  
IN THE WEEKEND SECTION  
OF FRIDAY'S IHT

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Nigeria Refuses Diplomat Interviews

LONDON (Reuters) — Nigeria has turned down Britain's demand to interrogate several of its diplomats over the London kidnapping of a Nigerian exile found drugged in a crate bound for Lagos on July 5, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the refusal would undoubtedly lead to three or four members of the Nigerian High Commission, or embassy, in London being expelled from Britain.

Umaru Dikko, a former transport minister now wanted by Nigeria's new military government to stand trial for corruption, was discovered in a wooden box addressed from the high commission to the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos. Meanwhile, a Nigerian diplomat from Lagos and three Israelis appeared in a heavily-guarded London court Wednesday accused of abducting Mr. Dikko and were remanded in custody until July 19.

### France Passes Press-Ownership Law

PARIS (AP) — The Socialist majority in the National Assembly approved Tuesday a bill that would restrict the number of newspapers that can be held by any one owner.

Under the French Constitution, the measure was approved automatically when the assembly voted 246-159 against an opposition motion to censure the government over the bill, which the government had declared to be an issue of confidence.

The bill states that one person or group may own no more than three national newspapers, provided their combined circulation is less than 15 percent of the circulation of all national papers. The same limits apply to provincial papers. The bill is likely to force Robert Hersant, a newspaper magnate who is a conservative critic of the government, to sell some of his papers, which account for 40 percent of the circulation of national dailies.

### Opposition Protests Kashmiri's Firing

NEW DELHI (UPI) — All major opposition parties Wednesday called for a national campaign against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's dismissal of Kashmir state's chief minister.

Parties including Hindu groups, the Communist left and regional parties called for people "to rise in protest" against the "unconstitutional and undemocratic" maneuver, a joint statement said. Mrs. Gandhi is expected to call a national election within a few months, and the issue appears to have united the opposition more than other issues. Parties supporting the statement hold about 100 seats in the 538-member Parliament, where Mrs. Gandhi has almost a two-thirds majority.

Farooq Abdullah, one of Mrs. Gandhi's main critics, was dismissed from the office of chief minister July 2. Mrs. Gandhi's supporters have accused Mr. Abdullah of encouraging Sikh extremists and pro-Pakistan elements.

### Israel Frees 2 More on Diverted Ferry

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Israel freed two of the remaining four passengers held since it diverted a Beirut-bound ferry last month, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Wednesday.

Michel Cagneux, head of the committee, identified the two as Ezz-Eddin Ibrahim Oweidat and Mazen Mahmoud Masri, both Lebanese citizens from Beirut. Mr. Masri, a teen-ager, comes from a Palestinian-born family and was attending boarding school in England, security sources said. No further information was available on Mr. Oweidat.

Israel is still holding two passengers for questioning about suspected involvement in anti-Israeli activities. The four were aboard the Almir Blanco, a Cyprus-Lebanon ferry that Israeli gunboats forced to dock at the northern port of Haifa on June 29. Israel said it took the boat because of suspected "hostile activities." Lebanon accused Israel of an act of piracy.

### 32 Are Killed in Taiwan Mine Fire

JUIFANG, Taiwan (Reuters) — Rescue workers Wednesday rescued 18 miners and recovered the bodies of 32 miners trapped underground for more than a day after a pit fire in this northern Taiwanese town, the police and hospital officials said.

A police official said 50 miners had so far been brought to the surface, but a hospital spokesman in the nearby port city of Keelung said 32 were pronounced dead on arrival and most of the 18 others were still unconscious.

A mining official said that as rescuers went deeper into the pit, they found greater concentrations of poisonous carbon monoxide gas. The police said the fire was started Tuesday by an short-circuit and spread to the pit where the miners were working at a depth of 2,000 meters (about 6,500 feet).

### U.K., China Reopen Hong Kong Talks

BEIJING (UPI) — China and Britain began their 18th round of talks on the future of Hong Kong on Wednesday.

A Chinese-British working group, meanwhile, continued meeting around the clock to draft a plan for the administration of Hong Kong after 1997, the year Britain's lease expires and China regains sovereignty. Beijing has set a September deadline for arriving at a settlement of the Hong Kong issue and has repeatedly threatened to announce a unilateral decision on the colony's future if no satisfactory agreement is reached by then.

### Greek Leader 'Optimistic' on U.S. Ties

ATHENS (AP) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu on Wednesday called in the U.S. ambassador, Montague Stearns, and said he was optimistic that tensions would ease between the two countries after the United States threatened to ban the transfer of used F-5 jet fighters from Norway to Greece.

"Naturally solutions could not be found at this level but we are still optimistic that problems will be solved," Mr. Papandreu said after the meeting. Mr. Stearns said: "In certain issues our perspectives are different, but I believe we have common interests."

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry announced that Greece had asked the U.S. administration to resume negotiations on two Voice of America relay stations operating on a year-to-year basis in Greece. U.S. officials want an agreement that would guarantee the presence of the stations for at least 15 years. Greece's Socialist government wants to link their future to a five-year accord on U.S. military bases in Greece.

### Albania Attacks Yugoslavia on Kosovo

VIENNA (Reuters) — Albania said Wednesday that the Yugoslav government was torturing and terrorizing ethnic Albanians in Kosovo province and accused it of "trying to liquidate a whole people."

"The Yugoslav government exercises blind persecution, torture and savage oppression on a whole people, proud of their history and culture," the Communist Party newspaper Zeri i Popullit was quoted as saying by the Albanian news agency ATA. The newspaper said that ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia were jailed not because they had committed crimes but because they demanded equal rights with other Yugoslav citizens.

Yugoslav courts have sentenced more than 700 people for their part in 1981 riots or for organizing clandestine Albanian nationalist and separatist groups advocating republican status for Kosovo. More Albanians are expected to go on trial this month.

### For the Record

Pope John Paul II will visit the Dominican Republic in October, the Roman Catholic Church in the Dominican Republic announced Wednesday. The pope is to preside over a reunion of the presidents of episcopal conferences from Latin America, Spain, the Philippines, the United States and Canada. John Paul visited the Dominican Republic in 1979 on his first trip to Latin America. (Reuters)

The prosecution rested its case Tuesday in the trial of John Z. De Loreau, the former automobile magnate who is charged with conspiring to distribute cocaine in 1982 when his sports car company was nearing insolvency. The defense is scheduled to call its first witness Thursday. (UPI)

Kurdish rebels will free five Europeans — three Frenchmen, a West German and an Austrian — who have been held in Iraq since December, a Kurdish leader said Wednesday. Mohammed Saleh Gouna of the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Iraq said the technicians were "physically in good condition" and would be released shortly. (AP)

Spanish women who obtain abortions abroad cannot be prosecuted under the Spanish law that outlaws abortions, the Constitutional Court has ruled. The court reversed a Supreme Court decision in October that the fetus carried by a Spanish woman is "a Spanish life" and thus protected by the country's laws no matter where the abortion takes place. (UPI)

Philippine troops killed 28 Communist rebels in a mountainous northern province, the government said Wednesday. A military report disclosed that elements of the 41st Infantry Battalion battled the rebels in Kalinga Apayao province, 180 miles (288 kilometers) north of Manila. (UPI)

### Correction

The caption of a photograph in the June 30 Herald Tribune showing ships docked in South Korea incorrectly said the ships were being loaded with goods. The ships were under construction.

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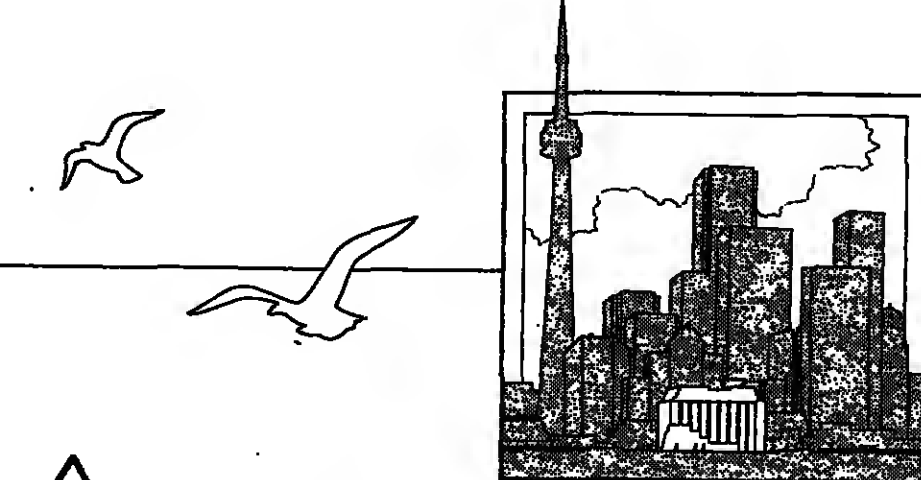
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# WORLD BRIEFS

## to Fund Anti-Laser Satellite

Wayne Biddle

WASHINGTON — Representative E. Brown Jr., Democrat of California, said Tuesday that he has introduced legislation to fund a program for a new satellite that could detect Soviet-based laser weapons.

The bill, known as the "Anti-Laser Satellite Act," would authorize the construction of a satellite that would be able to detect laser weapons in the atmosphere.

The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives last month and is now being considered by the House Committee on Science and Technology.

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President Ronald Reagan viewed the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge from an observation deck on his visit to Maryland's Eastern Shore. With him was Don Perkinson, right, of the U.S. Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service, the refuge manager.

## Reagan Visits U.S. Wildlife Preserve To Improve Image as Conservationist

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan traveled to the salt marshes and crabbing grounds of the Chesapeake Bay to claim credit for cleanup efforts in the area, but his visit provoked a new outcry among longtime critics of his environmental policies.

The president, opening a three-day series of events Tuesday aimed at bolstering his public image on the environment, visited the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, the Dogwood Harbor fishing area and Tilghman Island, a fishing village on the eastern shore of the bay.

At Tilghman Island, where Mr. Reagan had lunch with a group of Chesapeake Bay watermen, as fishermen are called in the area, he asserted that his efforts to protect the environment were "one of the best-kept secrets" of his administration.

At Dogwood Harbor, Mr. Reagan said: "I can promise you today the federal government will do its utmost to cooperate with all concerned in a balanced and effective program to protect the bay. Conservation like this is not partisan politics, it's common sense."

However, White House officials acknowledged that Mr. Reagan's visit was designed by his re-election campaign advisers to mute some of the criticism of his environmental policies. On Wednesday, the president traveled to Theodore Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River to sign the 14th annual Environmental Quality Report. He is scheduled to address hikers and campers at Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky on Thursday.

The initial effect of Tuesday's trip appeared to redouble criticism from environmental groups, who accused Mr. Reagan of engaging in election-year image-making.

"I challenge Reagan's assertion that his environmental record is one of the best-kept secrets of his presidency," said Allen E. Smith, president of the Defenders of Wildlife. "It's no secret that his environmental record is bad."

William A. Turnage, executive director of the Wilderness Society, called Mr. Reagan's actions "an astonishing and ironic display" and said: "While a parade of ceremonial

signings and park visits may suffice in Hollywood, it surely does not constitute an environmental policy."

Charles Fox, director of the Chesapeake Bay project for the Environmental Policy Institute, said the Reagan administration deserved praise for its Chesapeake Bay program. But he and other environmental leaders said the administration's policies were generally harmful to the nation's waterways, and its contributions were more than offset by cuts in the Environmental Protection Agency's budget.

Since taking office, Mr. Reagan has cut the agency's budget to below the levels of the Carter administration. He also has sought to relax anti-pollution regulations in the Clean Air Act and the Clean

Water Act, and has rejected requests from William D. Ruckelshaus, head of the environmental agency, to begin a program to curb acid rain.

The administration also has angered environmental groups by opening up wildlife refuges, such as the one Mr. Reagan visited Tuesday, to grazing, timbering, mining and oil drilling. This year the ban on oil-drilling was reimposed by Interior Secretary William F. Clark, reversing the policy of his predecessor, James G. Watt, who resigned last year amid criticism by environmental groups.

In addition, Anne McGill Burford, the previous environmental administrator, resigned last year, along with more than 20 aides, amid charges of mismanagement in the toxic waste cleanup program.



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## Scientologist Got Millions, Ex-Aides Say

Church's Founder, Hubbard, Reportedly Diverted Funds to Foreign Banks

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES — Former officials of the Church of Scientology say they helped L. Ron Hubbard, the reclusive founder of the cult-like organization, to secretly divert more than \$100 million from the church into foreign bank accounts he controlled.

The organization, long a subject of investigation in the United States, Britain, France, Australia, South Africa, Spain and elsewhere, has maintained that Mr. Hubbard cut his ties to it in the mid-1970s, that he has received only a token consulting fee of \$35,000 annually since then and that its millions of dollars a year in revenue are being spent for charitable purposes.

But former senior officials of the church asserted in interviews that at Mr. Hubbard's direction in the 1970s and into 1982, they established a series of shell corporations to channel much of the church's resources to his overseas accounts. They said the scheme was intended to shield him from criminal and civil proceedings against the organization by creating an illusion that he was no longer connected to it.

Most of the money, they said, was on deposit in Luxembourg and Liechtenstein.

In the interviews and in a trial recently ended in Los Angeles, the former officials said the organization, while contending it was a religion, was run as a profit-making enterprise. Its leaders, the former officials said, systematically used intimate personal facts confided by members in private counseling sessions to blackmail and intimidate them.

In June, at the end of a six-week trial in the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Judge Paul G. Breckenridge Jr. denied an effort by the church to reclaim documents from Gerald Armstrong, a former member. The judge called the group "schizophrenic and paranoid" and said that "this bizarre combination seems to be a reflection of its founder," Mr. Hubbard.

The judge added, "The evidence portrays a man who has been virtually a pathological liar when it comes to his history, background and achievements."

Mr. Hubbard, 73, could not be reached for comment. He has not been seen in public since March 1980. Since then he is said to have lived in seclusion at various places in southern California under the protection of a small group of former teen-age servants who now operate the church at his direction.

At the trial, Mr. Hubbard's lawyers maintained he had done nothing illegal.

Mr. Hubbard wrote a book in 1950 called "Dianetics" that became the basis for Scientology, whose principal component is a one-to-one counseling technique called "auditing."

Clients pay Scientology counseling centers as much as \$5,000 an hour to be "audited" by a therapist who uses a galvanometer that measures changes of electrical current on the surface of the client's skin, much like a lie detector, to monitor emotional responses to questions.

The goal of auditing, which can last for years, is described as increasing control over thought processes in a portion of the mind where, Scientologists assert, emotional problems and psychosomatic illnesses are born.

Mr. Hubbard's small group of adherents grew into thousands in the 1960's, and he established hundreds of branches in the United States and abroad, eventually commanding his empire from a ship at sea and declaring it a new religion.

In 1975, facing increasing legal attacks overseas on charges of practicing medicine without a license and being denied entry at port after port, he returned to the United States and established a new base in Clearwater, Florida, and at several points in southern California.

In this period, Scientology began a project called the Snow White program, in which members of an elite group called the Guardian's Office were assigned to infiltrate governmental agencies in more than 30 countries to find out what investigations were going on and suppress them.

In 1981 Mr. Armstrong, a member of the organization's inner circle, said that while researching a biography of Mr. Hubbard he had discovered that much of what Mr. Hubbard had told Scientologists about his past, including assertions that he was a war hero and a nuclear physicist, was fictitious.

Mr. Armstrong and other former Scientologists, each of whom had spent at least a decade in the church, said they were willing to talk about its inner workings. They said Mr. Hubbard had deceived them so many times that they had wasted much of their lives in the organization.

Laurel Sullivan, 34, left the organization in 1981 after 15 years as a senior official. She said that from 1972 to 1981 she was in charge of a secret operation to transfer church assets to Mr. Hubbard through a "corporate shell," the Religious Research Foundation, incorporated in Liberia. She said the foundation's accounts were in Luxembourg and Liechtenstein.

When she left Scientology in 1981, she said, the foundation's assets were more than \$200 million.

Mrs. Sullivan said she helped develop a plan by which Mr. Hubbard was to be paid \$85 million by a new corporation, Religious Technology Center, in exchange for the "Dianetics" trademark and copyrights to some of his books.

Kim Douglas, Mr. Hubbard's personal medical officer until she left Scientology in 1980, testified at the trial in Los Angeles that she had helped establish "14 or 15" corporations and had "couriered" hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the United States for the Church of Scientology in violation of federal laws requiring cash amounts over \$5,000 to be disclosed to Customs officials.

Government sources say the Internal Revenue Service has been investigating Mr. Hubbard's arrangements with the church for more than a year. The church is also under investigation in Florida, Canada and West Germany.



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## Chinese Data Indicate Infanticide of Girls Is High, U.S. Expert Says

By Philip J. Hilts

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The number of female infants killed in China may be tens of thousands each year, according to a specialist in population statistics released by the U.S. State Department. The specialist, who is not named, said the information, made available at the National Academy of Sciences, comes from the first report of population statistics released by China. The specialist also disclosed that 27 million died during Mao's economic campaign, the Great Leap Forward, of the late 1950s and early 1960s.

After three decades of demographic secrecy about their population of about 1.08 billion, the Chinese have released a wealth of data in a special edition of the official demographic journal, *Population and Economics*.

The issue, published last week in China, reports details not of the 1982 census, the first in 33 years, but of the first time of 1953 and 1964 censuses.

Mr. Coale said that it is possible that some of the missing girls may be accounted for by the Chinese practice of not reporting to authorities the births of third or later children, especially girls. The government maintains strong sanctions against families having more than one child.

Numerous articles in Chinese newspapers reporting on and condemning infanticide, however, support the likelihood that a substantial portion of the distorted ratio is caused by infanticide, he said.

The reports cite infanticide as a serious problem remaining from the "feudal" past and describe in detail the means of killing baby girls, such as keeping a water bucket near the maternity bed in which to drown girls as soon as they are born.

Also, in the official Chinese journal, infanticide is mentioned as one explanation of the unusual ratio. The Chinese numbers also show a striking leap in the death rate in the years around 1960, coinciding with the Great Leap Forward.

The death rate was just above 20 per 1,000 people in the mid-1950s. It rose to 38 per thousand in 1960 and dropped to about 13 per thousand by 1963.

Mr. Coales said the rates meant that 27 million more people died than would have if the death rates had remained steady.

The peak in 1960 is without any doubt the result of the economic crisis that came during the Great Leap Forward, Mr. Coales said.

The economic plan was intended to modernize Chinese agriculture and industry at the same time. Mass changes were ordered in social and economic organization to achieve it.

The result, according to Mr. Coales, was that the Chinese "didn't properly collect and distribute the crops. There was a great deal of starvation."

health program that has raised life expectancy far above what might be expected for a country with as little development as China.

Life expectancy is now 69 years for Chinese women and 66 for men, an increase of 20 years over the past three decades. At the same time, the fertility rate has been cut in half.

On the problem of infanticide, Mr. Coale said that the statistics show that, overall, the male-female ratio is near the norm of 106 boys to 100 girls at birth.

But the figures also show that, in rural areas, the ratio is 112 males to 100 females for third children at birth. Since about one million girls are born as third or later children, the discrepancy between the national rate of 106 boys and the reported rate of 112 indicates a loss of about 60,000 baby girls a year.

For fourth children, ratios are even higher, 115 boys to 100 girls. In some regions of China, ratios as high as 130 or more to 100 have been reported.

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**FREEDOM** — Yukio Saito, embraces his mother, Hide, after his release from prison Wednesday in Sendai, Japan, where he had been on death row for 27 years. Mr. Saito was declared not guilty in a retrial of a 1955 murder and arson case. The court rejected the case after persistent appeals from Mr. Saito and his mother and found that the evidence against him was inadequate.

## Tokyo-Seoul Relations May Turn on an Apology

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Emperor Hirohito may be making another public apology concerning Japan's military past. What he might or might not say is a delicate issue here and in South Korea.

The situation demonstrates how, 39 years after it ended, Japan's long colonial rule in Korea continues to strain the essentially friendly relations between the two countries.

Japan's 35-year rule of Korea, from 1910 to 1945, was exceptionally harsh, with relentless attempts to eradicate Korean culture. During World War II hundreds of thousands of Koreans were forcibly taken to Japan to help alleviate manpower shortages.

Many Koreans stayed in Japan after 1945 and their children and grandchildren were born in Japan. Yet they are officially treated as aliens and are required to register and to be fingerprinted every five years. There are now about 670,000 Koreans living in Japan.

Twice in the last decade, the emperor has publicly lamented the era when Japanese troops occupied much of Asia in his name.

In 1975, on a visit to Washington, he referred to the war with the United States as "that most unfortunate war, which I deeply deplore."

Three years later, in an apparent allusion to Japanese acts of brutality in China during the 1930s, he told Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, "There was a period of unfortunate events in the long history of relations between China and Japan."

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For many Koreans, the insensitivity they detect in Japan on cultural matters contributes to already strong anti-Japanese feelings.

## Japan Says Iran Threatens Cutback In Imports Over Decline in Oil Sales

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that Iran has threatened to cut back on purchases from Japan unless Japan buys more Iranian oil.

The statement came a day after Kuwait told Japan to stop aiding Iranian efforts in the Gulf war by buying Iranian oil.

A Foreign Ministry official said the Iranian minister called a meeting of corporate and Japanese Embassy officials on June 18 and told them they should buy more oil or risk a cutback of Iranian purchases from Japan.

Four major Japanese trading houses, which had stopped buying Iranian crude oil in May because of high insurance and other costs, resumed their shipments in early July. Under a contract signed with the National Iranian Oil Corp., about five million barrels of Iranian oil would be imported to Japan, industry sources said.

On Tuesday, Jiro Aiko, the Japanese ambassador to Kuwait, was summoned and warned that "continued help by Japan to Iran endangers Tokyo's interests in the Arab world," according to Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry sources.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that there was no official word from Kuwait on Mr. Aiko's meeting, but the Kuwaiti sources quoted the ambassador as saying, "Japan has not relinquished its bid to bring the war to an end, but we prefer to work without any information fanfare."

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan, who invited the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq for separate visits this spring, has said that Japan would do its best, short of arbitration, to "create an environment for a peaceful solution" of the four-year Gulf war.

Japan, which is dependent on imports for almost all of its oil, has a vital stake in the conflict, as two-thirds of those imports must pass through the Strait of Hormuz when leaving the Gulf.

In the first five months of 1984, Japan imported from Iran twice as much as it exported there. Imports totaled about 565 billion yen (\$1.925 billion), while exports of mainly machinery, cars and machinery products totaled about 238 billion yen, according to Ministry of International Trade and Industry figures.

■ **Iraq Reports Bombing**  
Iraq said Wednesday that its forces had destroyed a large naval target near an Iranian oil field in the northeast Gulf, but the statement remained unconfirmed throughout the day. Reuters reported from Bahrain.

Iraq said that its forces destroyed on Tuesday night "a large naval target" near Iran's Bahran offshore oilfield, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) south of Iran's northern Gulf coast.

■ **Britain Protests Attack**  
Britain officially blamed Iran on Wednesday for a rocket attack on a British tanker in the Gulf, United

Press International reported from London. In a formal protest to Tehran, Britain called the attack "totally unacceptable."

The oil tanker, British Renown, was hit by a missile in the Gulf on Tuesday. No casualties were reported among the crew, and the damage appeared to be minor.

The government has "made it clear that this deliberate, unprovoked and wholly unjustified attack is totally unacceptable," Britain's Foreign Office minister, Richard Luce, told Parliament.

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## U.S. Teen-Agers Face Lack of Jobs amid Dispute Over Minimum Wage

By Tom Redburn

Los Angeles Times Service

ALBANY, N.Y. — Two years ago, high school graduates, Lisa Hines went looking for a summer job. Through a job agency, she found a position at a hotel. She was hired as a clerk.

But when she started work, she found out that the hotel was not what she expected. The pay was low, and the work was hard.

She quit the job and went back to school. She was disappointed that she had not found a better job.

She is not alone. Many other teenagers are having trouble finding jobs. The minimum wage is low, and many employers are not hiring teenagers.

The minimum wage is \$3.35 an hour, which is not enough to live on. Many teenagers are working long hours for very little money.

Some teenagers are working in dangerous conditions. They are not protected by labor laws, and they are often treated poorly by their employers.

Many teenagers are working in the service industry, such as restaurants and hotels. They are often expected to work long hours for very little money.

Some teenagers are working in the manufacturing industry. They are often working in dangerous conditions and are not protected by labor laws.

Many teenagers are working in the agricultural industry. They are often working in dangerous conditions and are not protected by labor laws.

Some teenagers are working in the construction industry. They are often working in dangerous conditions and are not protected by labor laws.

Many teenagers are working in the retail industry. They are often working long hours for very little money.

Some teenagers are working in the health care industry. They are often working long hours for very little money.

commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said she needed more data to confirm it. The unemployment rate for teen-agers in June stood at 17.6 percent.

Although the teen-age unemployment rate has fluctuated slightly with economic conditions, it has generally risen since World War II and roughly doubled since 1955, when it stood at 10 percent.

Because the unemployment rate reflects joblessness only among those who are considered to be active in the labor market, overall employment of minority youths has shrunk. In 1950, for example, more than half of black males between the ages of 16 and 19 were working; today, fewer than one-fourth are.

In addition, the nation's two million unemployed youths are caught in a political cross fire that has paralyzed efforts to help them.

Conservatives are insisting that the government get out of the way and give business the opportunity it needs to employ young people. President Ronald Reagan, who has championed the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, once the major federal jobs program, is proposing for the second time to allow employers to hire young workers for \$2.50 an hour, 85 cents below the minimum wage, during the summer months.

On the other hand, liberals are demanding more government jobs programs. A bill introduced by Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat of California, and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, would authorize \$2 billion a year to guarantee summer and part-time jobs, as well as a million of them if necessary, for poor youths who sign a contract saying they will stay in school and perform adequately on the job.

But neither approach is likely to make it through Congress. "In 1977," said Nat Semple, a vice president of the Committee for Economic Development in Washington, "when the last major legislation on youth employment was adopted, and a subminimum wage

failed by just one vote, we had pretty close to a bipartisan consensus on the issue. But today, the two sides are further apart than ever before."

In trying to explain why the employment rate for minority youths continues to decline, analysts are split over the role of the minimum wage.

While nearly all economists agree that the minimum wage, \$3.35 an hour, serves as a barrier to the employment of low-skilled youths, there is widespread disagreement over what would happen if Mr. Reagan's proposed subminimum wage, 75 percent of the minimum, were adopted for all teen-agers.

"Reducing the minimum wage," said Paul Osterman, an economist at Boston University, "is a shotgun policy which would not focus its impact upon those who need help."

Mr. Osterman contends that a subminimum wage would primarily help middle-class teen-agers find jobs in fast-food franchises, not the poor or disadvantaged.

But others see the minimum wage as the key obstacle to increasing employment among unskilled and minority youths.

"The minimum wage," said Walter Williams, a black economist at George Mason University in Virginia, "like many well-intentioned laws, spells disaster for a large segment of black, Hispanic and other disadvantaged minority groups. The way to allow people to climb the economic ladder is to stop breaking off the bottom rungs."

Those active in jobs programs are convinced that city-run programs, such as the one in Baltimore, are essential to dealing with youth unemployment. But unlike most of the liberals in Washington, they are also prepared to at least consider the administration's subminimum wage as part of a larger effort.

"If the subminimum wage would really create additional jobs, I don't know anyone who wouldn't be willing to give it a try," said Paul Schurick, special assistant to the commissioner of Housing and Community Development.

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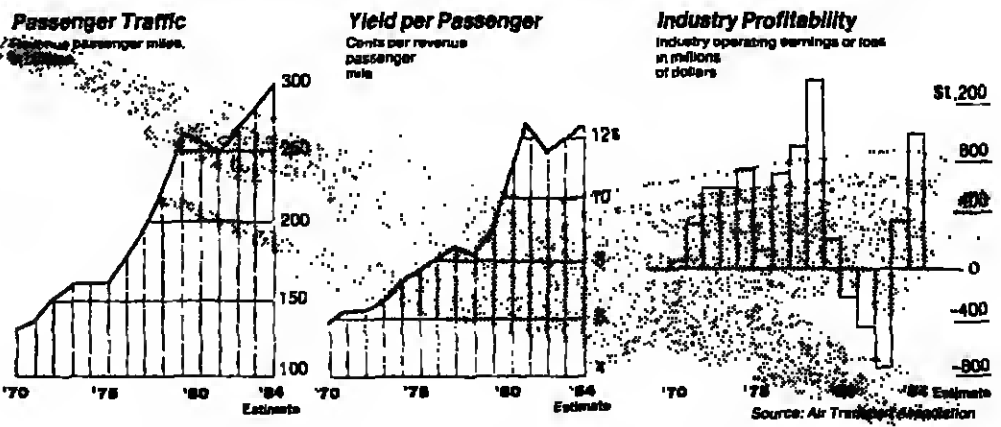
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A New Look at Managua

There long has been a blunt and, to us, undeniable logic to the U.S. predicament in Central America. Either the United States makes an accommodation with Nicaragua's Sandinistas in the hope of stabilizing the situation in El Salvador and generally deflating the crisis in the region, or it risks a widening war in which it might have to bail out the Salvadorans with forces of its own. Until this time, however, no senior official has accepted that logic. On the contrary, the administration has denied it by, among other things, prosecuting a proxy war against the Sandinist regime.

We were, then, intrigued by John Goshko's and Joanne O'Connell's report (1/17, July 9) that the question of a direct accommodation with Nicaragua has arisen and has produced sharp divisions in the administration's upper reaches. Secretary of State George Shultz, they suggest on admittedly thin evidence, may lean toward accommodation.

Mr. Shultz is the discreet type and is not likely to be broadcasting the fact he had lost confidence in the administration consensus. No matter; he and other officials have plenty of reason to ponder the question. The negotiating link with Managua that has reopened last month provides a way not simply to advance an old policy of removing the Sandinistas from power but to explore a new turn.

Accommodation with the Sandinistas would

be bitter medicine for the Reagan administration. Its pride would be offended, and so would its so far guiding sense of what sound policy and U.S. honor require. The argument for taking a new look, however, is not that easing up on the Sandinistas would induce them to sever their connections to Havana and Moscow and to turn toward democracy — although, importantly, the atmosphere in which such questions were treated would be transformed. The argument is that the present course is taking the United States to a dead end. Overall, its position in Central America appears to be eroding, and the erosion is pushing it toward a direct military involvement that it will be even more difficult to sustain.

Congress will be returning to Washington in two weeks to decide whether to continue funding the rebels. This seems to us just the right time for the administration and Congress to cooperate on a strategy aimed broadly at accommodation throughout the region: not at either victory or surrender, by anyone, but at accommodation, as uncertain and ragged as that would inevitably be. For this to happen, of course, Nicaragua will also have to demonstrate a readiness for a regional settlement; otherwise all bets are off.

Ronald Reagan's interesting moment in Central America is getting more interesting. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

## East Timor Injustice

While visiting Indonesia this week, Secretary of State George Shultz has a chance to demonstrate U.S. evenhandedness in opposing unjust colonial wars. Everyone knows where Washington stands on Afghanistan and Cambodia, nations occupied by Communist neighbors. But Indonesia's occupation of East Timor has been passed over by three U.S. administrations with shamefully vague murmurs of the kind Americans scorn to United Nations declarations.

Indonesia has triply offended. It invaded East Timor, a former Portuguese colony, in 1975. A year later it annexed the territory. And under its administration since then, more than 100,000 Timorese, a sixth of the mostly Catholic population, are believed to have died from famine, disease and fighting. The extent of the calamity can only be estimated because Jakarta has impeded relief measures and closed the island to foreign observers.

Americans have only gradually become aware of Indonesia's assault on this poor and primitive territory. The pretext is combating Communism. The invasion began a day after President Gerald Ford and Secretary of State

Henry Kissinger visited Jakarta. Though they did not condone the attack, they failed to condemn it.

Mr. Shultz has been reminded of this persisting neglect by the bipartisan plea of 22 senators and 123 representatives. They urge him to press Indonesia to give relief organizations and other monitors unrestricted access to East Timor. Last Saturday their appeal was reinforced by an unusual admonition from Pope John Paul II.

In accepting the credentials of an Indonesian ambassador, a general, the pope broke with custom by speaking out on behalf of the East Timorese. He "earnestly recommended" respect for their human rights and said it was his "ardent wish" that relief organizations gain access to the many in need.

East Timor has as much right to self-determination as Cambodia and Afghanistan. At the minimum, its people should be rescued from starvation and brutal persecution. Saying that may not sway Indonesia's military rulers. But they need to hear it, and high-placed Americans need to say it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Visits to the Sakharovs

What is to be made of the parallel unconfirmed reports — from Moscow and London — that Andrei Sakharov is being treated with mind-altering drugs to an effort to induce him to sign a declaration that would be published in the official Soviet media? There is a tragically ample record of the Soviet use of drugs and psychiatric services for the punishment and discipline of dissidents. The record was enough to lead Soviet psychiatrists to walk out of international psychiatric circles a few years ago rather than face the music inside.

But there is no confirmation of the reports about the Soviet physicist and human rights figure, and no adequate way to evaluate them. We will not be surprised to hear the Soviet authorities citing circulation of the story to "prove" its case that Western interest in the Sakharov couple has been nothing but a tendentious political campaign from the start.

It only underlines the obvious, however, to state that an account of mind-altering drugs would not be circulating, and Kremlin motives would not still be suspect in this case, if the Soviet government had allowed trusted wit-

nesses — family members or known friends of the Sakharovs themselves — to verify its insistence that Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, are fine. One could have seen the Soviet authorities would long ago have seen the advantages of such a procedure.

As it is, they are now entering yet another phase of international notoriety. Having been suspected of pushing Mr. Sakharov, and conceivably also his wife, into a hunger strike, they will now be suspected of committing a grave medical abuse. And if Mr. Sakharov does come forward at some point to offer a statement, it will be read against the backdrop of this latest story.

The Soviet authorities seem to believe there is something important to be gained by showing themselves adamant in rejecting international appeals for the Sakharovs. Actually, what they are "gaining" is a further blackening of their own reputation. If Andrei Sakharov is in the good condition that Moscow keeps saying he is, it will not hesitate to produce him and to allow him to speak for himself.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Rate Increase Harmful

Korea's economy will be seriously affected by the escalating U.S. prime rate, regarded as the standard for international lending rates. Out of \$40 billion we owe to many Western sources, some \$24 billion is subject to floating rates, rather than fixed ones. So our interest payments will be about half a billion dollars more this year. This is a serious setback to our economic development, not to mention those of heavily indebted Latin American nations. Washington's recent actions to hike the

prime rate and bolster the U.S. dollar dampen such efforts. The United States should have allowed more leeway in this matter. The tightening-up of U.S. banking policy is a severe blow to debtor nations, most of which are developing economies relying on manufacturing exports. Barriers to imports of such goods are going up around the world. Access is becoming narrower to the American commodity market while access to the U.S. capital market is likewise becoming increasingly difficult.

— The Korea Herald (Seoul).

## FROM OUR JULY 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Artillery Duels Outside Teheran**  
TEHERAN — A force of about 1,200 Royalist troops attacked the United Nationalists at a spot 15 miles west of Teheran (on July 11), but failed to dislodge them from their position. The Shah's troops, with whom were four Russian officers with eight guns, occupied a caravanserai two miles to the east of the Nationalist position. After the shelling, 200 Persian Cossacks from Shahabad galloped across the plain under the cover of the big guns and occupied a hill about half a mile to the northeast of the Nationalist position. The Cossacks kept up a heavy fire with Maxim and quick-firing guns, and the Nationalists replied with a single gun. For a time they were unable to obtain the range, but at last they managed to drop four shells upon the hill held by the Cossacks, who retired. This put an end to the fighting for the moment.

**1934: Russia Punishing Thieves**  
MOSCOW — Large scale thefts of commodities, including bread, misappropriation of public funds and unlawful speculation are rampant throughout a large section of Soviet economy, according to press reports from various centers. Severe punishment with death as the maximum is being meted out by Soviet courts. Charged with speculation and the theft of bread in wholesale lots, five officials of a Kiev bakery were sentenced to confiscation of property and 10 years' imprisonment each. Two officials of the Moscow Construction Trust were sentenced to death for unlawful sale of nails, pig iron and other subway construction materials to a third party who in turn sold them at speculative prices. The Pravda Vostok reports that during 1933 there were 35,000 cases of embezzlement and theft in co-operative shops of Soviet Central Asia.



## 'No Right Side' on Central America

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Pity the presidential or congressional candidate trying to get on the right side of public opinion on a sensible U.S. policy for Central America. There is no right side that makes much sense.

That is the first conclusion you come to after reading a recent study by William M. LeoGrande, an assistant professor of political science at American University. The second conclusion is that a bad turn of events in Central America of a sort that intensified news coverage in mid-campaign could hurt Ronald Reagan badly.

Mr. LeoGrande, you should know, also serves on the Democratic Policy Staff of the U.S. Senate. So when he writes that "Central America stands as one of President Reagan's greatest potential vulnerabilities," or that the "gender gap is a grave electoral danger" for the president and that Central America "seems to aggravate it," you have to take this connection into account.

But his study, published by the Washington Office on Latin America, a nonprofit group funded by church organizations, is actually a tracking of the results from a half-dozen prominent pollsters over the first three years of the Reagan administration.

The numbers speak for themselves. What they say is that American thinking about Central America and the Caribbean in general and El Salvador in particular is not only volatile but in some ways incoherent.

One rule seems to hold: When events in Central America make headlines and the public mind is focused, opposition to the Reagan administration's approach runs pretty consistently 2-to-1 against. When things are quiet, the numbers in the "no opinion" column go up and the number of those who are critical (or supportive) go down. This applies equally to administration efforts to build popular support by talk about a communist threat. Thus the ironic effect of two such campaigns in early 1981 and early 1982 was to produce backlashes of "large and permanent" increases in the level of public opposition to administration policy," Mr. LeoGrande reports.

The implication is that the administration record to Central America is not something Republicans would be wise to bring up. Just thinking about it apparently makes people nervous. And the reason is that there is a powerful "Vietnam syndrome" at work.

That the analogy may not fit neatly does not matter. By more than 2-to-1, a majority agreed to two Harris polls last year that "U.S. involvement in El Salvador

looks too much as though it could turn out to be another Vietnam." A comparable majority, in three Gallup polls, thought it "likely" that U.S. involvement "could turn into a situation like Vietnam."

Behind these findings lies simple distrust of the Reagan administration's repeated reassurances that U.S. troops will not be sent to El Salvador. The polls show overwhelming opposition to the idea of U.S. combat forces in El Salvador.

The country is more closely divided when the pollsters ask whether the United States should send troops if that was "the only way to keep (El Salvador) from being taken over by the communists." But like the idea or not, as recently as last year a clear majority thought the deployment of U.S. troops was inevitable.

So the Democrats should simply oppose the administration's approach and play on public fears? So it would appear. The polls are unanimous in saying that a majority of Americans is not only opposed to the policy in general but in all of its individual ingredients: the use of military advisers, military assistance, economic aid, covert assistance to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, and the recommendations by the National Bipartisan Commission, headed by Henry A. Kissinger, for a comprehensive, five-year, \$8-billion aid program for Central America.

But it is not quite that simple. What the LeoGrande study suggests is that without the Vietnam syndrome fear of escalation, the public would take a more positive view. Variations in the wording of the poll questions produce interesting variations in the results: When the communist threat is emphasized, support rises. Overwhelming majorities think a pro-communist government to El Salvador would be a threat of some sort to the United States. There is wide acceptance of the "domino theory," and most interviewees agree that the Soviet Union and Cuba are meddling.

But a majority of the public takes comfort in the view that the primary source of the unrest is economic and social and that the government of El Salvador is a bit unsavory, in any case. On its face, it looks like a safe issue for Democrats. But only if you can somehow make sense of two other findings: One is a clear edge for those opposed to more Grenada-style use of U.S. troops to overthrow communist-controlled governments; the other is a more than 3-to-1 approval rating for the invasion of Grenada.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## Israel's Best Hope for Security Is to Withdraw From Lebanon Now

By A.R. Norton

WEST POINT, New York — For

some days now, international attention has been focused on the Lebanese government's effort to implement a bold peace plan to the third of the country under its control. Meanwhile, to southern Lebanon, time is running out for Israel. Israelis are intensely concerned — and rightly so — to insure the security of their northern border. What they do not understand is that they would probably yield more rather than less influence to southern Lebanon if they withdrew their forces.

More than two years after its invasion of southern Lebanon in June 1982, Israel is still groping for a formula that will permit it to withdraw. The security situation has steadily deteriorated as Israeli soldiers have

come to be seen by the Lebanese as an occupation force. Sniping attacks, ambushes and bombings by car and truck are still killing Israeli soldiers, and there is no letup in sight.

The Likud government clings to its position that the Israeli Army will be withdrawn only when adequate security arrangements are in place. The problem is that this could only mean the establishment of effective proxy forces under Israeli control — and so far the Israelis have been unable to work out such arrangements.

Meanwhile, Israelis are increasingly disenchanted with their country's most unpopular war, and the opposition Labor Party has promised that if it wins the elections on July 23 it will

fix a date — six to eight months away — for the withdrawal from Lebanon. It remains to be seen whether Israeli voters will give Labor the opportunity to execute a timely withdrawal. But if Israel does not extricate its forces soon, it may well discover that it has made so many enemies that it can no longer afford to withdraw.

About 60 percent of the Lebanese living to the southern part of the country are Shiite Muslims, who have been responsible for many of the recent attacks on Israeli forces. The awful irony is that they were once Israel's tacit allies. In the early stages of the civil war, in 1975-76, the Shites were aligned with the Palestinian guerrillas based in southern

Lebanon, but by the end of the 1970s they were actively resisting the Palestinian presence. Palestine Liberation Organization forces and the Shiite militia known as Amal fought several battles in the months preceding the invasion in 1982, and the Shiite community was greatly relieved when the Israeli Army expelled the PLO from the area.

That is when the problems started. Many Lebanese, including the Shites, expected the Israeli Army to do the dirty work and leave. Israel and the people of southern Lebanon shared a common interest in insuring that the status quo ante would not be restored, and the Shites expected to work out a tacit arrangement for

sharing the burden of peacekeeping. Unfortunately, however, Israel wanted more. Summer 1982 was a time of great hubris: The Israelis would not settle for tacit understandings with the Lebanese, insisting instead on explicit and therefore humiliating arrangements. As much as the leaders of the Shiite community were pleased by the expulsion of the PLO, they were not about to jeopardize their leadership by publicly collaborating with the invaders. So Israel began easing about for more palatable clients.

In the past two years, the Israelis have encouraged the formation of a variety of local networks, including the National Guard for the Villages of the South, the United South Assembly and the Shiite Brigade. In each case, the Israelis searched in vain for reputable Lebanese leaders. Their skillful and not so skillful coercion sometimes provided a few recruits, but in the end each of these efforts foundered.

At the moment, Israel's hopes lie with retired General Antoine Lahad, the commander of the South Lebanon Army, a predominantly Christian force that may number 2,000 men. General Lahad claims that he will need two years to field an effective force — one that could replace Israeli soldiers in the south. The problem is that most southern Lebanese see his army as an Israeli puppet.

Meanwhile, by keeping its own forces in Lebanon, Israel has only increased the threat on its border. In fact, Israel's best hope for security would be to withdraw its forces now, despite the seeming risk. Very few Lebanese have any desire to see a return of the PLO, and there is good reason to believe that responsible local leaders would make sure that Israel not be given a pretext to attack Lebanon again. It should not be hard for Israelis to understand that sometimes boldness is the safest and most enlightened course.

The writer is associate professor of comparative politics at the U.S. Military Academy. He contributed this commentary to The New York Times.

## Euromissile Issue Is Key to Holding of Talks

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Leonid Brezhnev

met six times with three U.S. presidents; three times with Richard Nixon, twice with Gerald Ford and once with Jimmy Carter. Ronald Reagan has already outlived two Soviet presidents (Brezhnev and Yuri Andropov) without meeting either.

Will he outlive his third Soviet counterpart without conferring with him at least once, or did President Konstantin Chernenko make his proposal for talks on space weapons as an indication that he finally accepted Mr. Reagan's often repeated offer to hold a dialogue?

The Soviet initiative was a clever move, aimed at allowing the Soviet Union to form out of its fortress and refurbish its image as a noble and peaceful superpower.

Moscow's objectives in offering to talk — after having maintained a hard and defensive line for months — are many. Far from provide political aid to Mr. Reagan, whose re-election seems certain, Moscow will try to make more trouble for him and to make the most of the fact that the militarization of space has been seriously criticized in the United States and not only by Democrats.

At the same time, Moscow also would like to throw a monkey wrench into the fairly smooth relations between Western Europe and the United States. This is a plausible maneuver since Europe, and France in particular, as François Mitterrand recently declared to Moscow, is opposed to armed competition in space. Such competition would remove any remaining credibility from the French nuclear deterrent force.

But above all, Moscow wants to freeze a situation in a field in which the Soviet Union currently has a lead over the United States. The Kremlin knows that its technological backwardness and the paralyzing drawback of its ponderous bureaucracy would cause it to lose any competition in this area, which already has taxed its technology and finances to the limit. Any competition to place weapons in space would require Moscow to make an extraordinary effort and to mobilize its full capacity. The Kremlin would like to avoid or delay

this effort as long as its major domestic political and economic problems have not been resolved.

And by linking any talks on space weapons to the resumption by the Russians of negotiations on the limitation of Euromissiles and strategic weapons, Washington has changed the basic tenets of the situation. The Kremlin's response to the White House was poor. Because the Politburo has not yet fully worked out its decision-making process and Mr. Chernenko's role as paramount leader is not yet undisputed, the Soviet leadership has found itself embarrassed and forced to reject an idea that it itself had suggested.

The Kremlin's problem is evident. If it accepted the U.S. version, it would mean shooting down its key argument, the one on which the Kremlin's entire diplomacy has been based since Moscow broke off the Geneva talks: that a withdrawal of NATO missiles from Europe is the precondition for any and all negotiations on nuclear weapons.

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What is more, instead of inviting international pressures against Iran to the fields of oil purchases and arms sales until it accepts peace and abides by the rules of peaceful neighborliness, it puts Iraq in the dock and incites everybody to do the bidding of Iran against it.

AZIZ AL-HAJI ALI HAIDAR, Ambassador of Iraq to UNESCO, Paris.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Eurovoter: How Banal?

Joseph Kraft, in his opinion column "Eurovoters: A Symptom of Sickness" (June 21), says "the idea of a united Europe is so banal only 57 percent voted in the election [to the European Parliament]."

Are we then to make a similar interpretation of the results of the 1980 U.S. presidential election where only 54 percent voted, or better yet, and more comparable, the 1982 congressional elections, which netted only 48.5 percent of Americans eligible to vote?

Perhaps Mr. Kraft sees a United States of America as a bit outdated. ANDREW G. HYDE, London.

### Iraq's View of the War

In response to "Diplomacy Is the Key to Ending Gulf War" (June 27) by Robert C. Johanson:

The column justifies — implicitly — Iran's bombing of Kuwait and Saudi tankers outside the area of military operations by claiming that this bombing is a response to Iraqi attacks. This is not true. The whole world knows that it is Iran who bars Iraq from its territorial waters and ports overlooking the Gulf, thus preventing it from exporting its oil. And while Iraq has accepted UN Security Council Resolution No. 540 regarding the cessation of all military operations in the Gulf area and the respect

of the freedom of navigation by all parties to the area, Iran has rejected the same resolution, as it has rejected all other international resolutions.

The writer pretends that Iraq, like Iran, wants to continue the war, whereas every objective observer knows beyond all doubt that Iraq has agreed to every resolution calling for a stop to the fighting and the establishment of peace, and has positively responded to all the initiatives from Arab, Islamic and nonaligned parties to this respect. Iran rejects all such resolutions and initiatives, insisting on war, and its leaders declare that they are preparing new offensives against Iraq, with the aim of "bringing down Saddam [Hussein]" and "establishing Islamic rule" in Iraq.

What is more, instead of inviting international pressures against Iran to the fields of oil purchases and arms sales until it accepts peace and abides by the rules of peaceful neighborliness, it puts Iraq in the dock and incites everybody to do the bidding of Iran against it.

AZIZ AL-HAJI ALI HAIDAR, Ambassador of Iraq to UNESCO, Paris.

### Defending Nantes

Regarding "Lemond: The Tour de France Is His Birthday Party" (June 25) by Samuel Abt:

Greg Lemond, the American bicycle racer, refers to Nantes, France, as being "totally French" and without a

McDonald's. While Nantes is not Paris, it is not as provincial as it is made out to be in these comments. Within the last year a McDonald's has opened in downtown Nantes. It is doing a vast business. Even peanut butter can be purchased in Nantes!

CHARLES R. CHITTELL, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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## SCIENCE

### Progress on Artificial Gills for People

By Walter Sullivan  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Artificial gills for humans, a dream of swimmers from time immemorial, seem to be on the horizon.

With an experimental device called a Hemospunge, researchers say, it may ultimately be possible for divers to stay under water for days, extracting an essentially inexhaustible supply of oxygen from the water around them.

The Hemospunge is also being studied for possible use in supplying oxygen to submarines, to sea floor communities of as many as 150 people, to submerged gasoline engines and for a wide range of commercial uses. A medical application might be to provide oxygen-enriched air to emphysema sufferers.

The Hemospunge may also be used to extract oxygen from foods or beverages to increase shelf life. The Hemospunge has been under development for several years with support from the Office of

Naval Research. Dr. Eli D. Schmell of ONR said the U.S. Navy would be "absolutely ecstatic" if a system could be developed to enable submariners to derive oxygen from sea water. But that, he said, seems a long way off.

Two years ago the navy was discouraged by tests indicating the need for very high flows of water through the system and more efficient oxygen extraction than was then available.

Since then further progress has been made at the Duke University Marine Laboratory in Beaufort, North Carolina, where the Hemospunge was developed by Joseph and Celia Bonaventura. It originally consisted of a special type of polyurethane, like that in seat cushions, impregnated with hemoglobin similar to the kind in human blood.

Hemoglobin absorbs oxygen in the lungs and delivers it throughout the body via the bloodstream. A test version of the latest Hemospunge design uses heme, the active ingredient of hemoglobin,

affixed to a substance other than polyurethane. The nature of that substance is not being disclosed pending issuing of a patent, but a variety of pulverized ceramics and polymers that would provide large, heme-enriched surface areas have been considered.

The test version is designed to produce one-fourth of a liter of oxygen per minute. According to Stephen Porter, an experimental diver at Duke's F.G. Hall Laboratory for Environmental Research in Durham, North Carolina, where design of a Hemospunge diving unit is being studied, a working diver requires a supply of about two liters per minute.

Last year Aquanautics Corp. of San Francisco and Duke formed a partnership to obtain patents and explore commercial Hemospunge applications. Investigation of its use with underwater engines has been undertaken by Makai Ocean Engineering Inc. of Hawaii.

According to Claude Ganz, chairman of Aquanautics, the goal of the current testing at Makai is to see whether diesel engines can operate under water with oxygen from a tank. If this proved feasible, the research group at Duke would provide an oxygen-extracting system based on the Hemospunge.

More than a decade ago the Bonaventuras, with navy support, began exploring ways to mimic the fish gill. Whereas the human respiratory system transfers oxygen from a gaseous mixture (the air) to a liquid (the bloodstream), the gill transfers oxygen dissolved in one liquid (water) to hemoglobin in another one (the fish's blood).

It appeared possible that porous material permeated with fish hemoglobin might extract oxygen from water and hold it until stimulated in some way to discharge the gas. In 1976 the Bonaventuras learned of a spongy polyurethane that absorbed water.

If water could thus become incorporated into the sponge, might this also be true of blood and its constituent hemoglobin? Mr. Bonaventura drew some of his own blood and proved that to be the case.

The next problem was to find an efficient way to free the oxygen once it had been absorbed. Under suitable conditions the absorbed oxygen can be freed by electric shock, by increasing the acidity of the water or by lowering the percentage of free oxygen in the water enveloping the sponge, as by adding nitrogen.

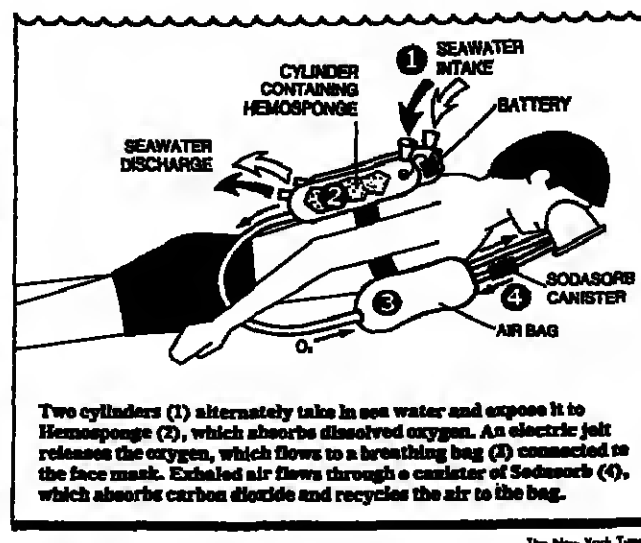
It turned out, however, that fish hemoglobin is not only an efficient scavenger of oxygen, but it also holds on to it so stubbornly that little can be extracted.

The Duke group tested other hemoglobins that do not bind strongly to oxygen, such as that in sheep blood. The current test uses pure heme.

"It appears possible," the Duke group said in a recent report, "that a synthetic heme or heme analogue can be developed that will meet the system's requirements. These compounds, vastly simpler than hemoglobin, could be bound on ceramic or polymeric supports."

A diver to be supplied with oxygen from seawater would presumably carry a backpack with twin Hemospunge tanks. One would discharge oxygen into a breathing bag mounted on the chest while the other was being recharged with oxygen from the sea.

The diver's exhaled air would be scrubbed of its carbon dioxide as it passed through a canister on its way back to the breathing bag. A battery-operated motor might be needed to circulate the water. The breathing bag would provide so much buoyancy that the submerged weight of the unit would probably be negligible. How cumbersome and costly it might be, however, remains to be determined.



The most recent report by the Bonaventura group explored the oxygen requirements of 150 people in a sea floor habitat. Since seawater contains only six to nine parts per million of dissolved oxygen, said the authors, "huge volumes of water," 4,000 to 5,000 gallons per minute, would have to be processed.

A submarine with an extraction system, as it moved forward, would scoop up water, extract its oxygen and discharge the water from its stern.

The Makai group in Hawaii estimates that using present technology the oxygen-extracting system required for a gasoline engine that would propel a diver at one knot would weigh about 140 pounds. Under water the weight would be far less, but it is clear that substantial weight reduction is needed to make such a device feasible.

The study found more promising a robot vehicle that would be propelled at seven knots by a fuel cell whose oxygen was extracted from the sea. It is estimated that its extraction system would weigh 2,400 pounds (1,090 kilos), but a comparable battery-powered system would weigh 3.6 times as much.



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## IN BRIEF

### Laboratory Produces Element 108

NEW YORK (NYT) — Researchers in West Germany have for the first time produced element 108, according to the CERN Courier, the journal of the European Laboratory for Particle Physics in Geneva.

Since 1981 the same laboratory, operated by the Society for Heavy Ion Research at Darmstadt, has also reported finding elements 107 and 109, but the test was not considered definitive.

Element 108 was synthesized briefly by firing a beam of iron 58 nuclei at a target of lead 208, the time for half of it to decay radioactively, was estimated at two-thousandths of a second. In the periodic table of elements, number 108 would fall into the group with ruthenium and osmium. The heaviest element that occurs naturally in significant quantities is number 92, uranium.

### Artificial Heart Is Developed

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — An electric partial artificial heart has been developed by a team of scientists at the University of Utah Medical Center in 1982 — are useful only on a short-term basis, according to Michael Szycher, vice president of research at Thermedics Inc. of Woburn, Massachusetts. Dr. Clark was tethered to a power unit for 112 days before he died.

The Thermedics unit is an advanced version of blood pumps that have been used on a temporary basis to assist the natural heart while it regains enough after surgery. The unit being developed allows the patient complete mobility, Thermedics said. It is powered with a miniature battery pack attached to a belt, which can be removed for four to six hours.

### The Tourist Age at La Brea Tar Pits

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Four years after their last dig at the La Brea Tar Pits, paleontologists again are slogging through the Ice Age graveyard, where the first saber-toothed tiger bone was found in 1875. But some believe the new effort is more for show than for science.

"I'm sorry if my attitude doesn't seem right," Antonia Tejada-Flores, a researcher, said. "But we're not doing this for science, we're doing it for the tourists." Four years ago, she said, paleontologists who had been working the site since 1969 were laid off. "Suddenly," she said, "two of us are back, along with some volunteers, but only for two months. Kind of a tourist thing, isn't it?"

The new dig coincides with the 1984 Olympic Games, which are expected to bring nearly a million tourists to Los Angeles.

### Ancient Greek Route Preserved

ATHENS (AP) — Responding to objections from scholars, Athens city planners have modified a plan to build a modern highway along the Sacred Way, a road once traveled by pilgrims to a fertility festival known as the Eleusinion Mysteries. But the scholars contend the modifications are not enough. They say monuments from the fifth century B.C. may disappear during five years of construction work along the Sacred Way.

The government had planned to turn the existing two-lane road that follows the Sacred Way into a highway that would route traffic away from Athens' congested center. Under the revised scheme, the Sacred Way will carry heavy traffic for only two years until new overpasses are built, and no deep digging will be done without archaeologists' approval.

The Sacred Way, once lined with the tombs of rich Athenian families and shrines to gods and heroes, has never been fully excavated. The 14-kilometer (22 kilometer) Sacred Way ran west from the Acropolis to Eleusis, where fertility rites took place in spring.

### Tetracycline Discovered in Mummies

BOULDER, Colorado (AP) — University of Colorado scientists have discovered evidence of a modern antibiotic, tetracycline, in Nubian mummies more than 1,000 years old, but they believe it was produced naturally.

The discovery of tetracycline in the mummies, which were preserved by the dry climate of the Sahara Desert near the Nile River in Egypt, startled researchers because it was believed that the antibiotic could be produced only in a laboratory. The Nubian kingdom, existed from ancient times through the 14th century in Egypt and Sudan.

Further investigation showed that tetracycline is naturally produced by bacteria found in the local soil and grows in grain kept in underground storage, the researchers said. Eating spoiled grain could account for the drug's presence in ancient bones, said Dennis Van Gerven, an anthropologist.

### Engine Seen as Pollution Reducer

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — A versatile thermal engine is ready for production by a Dutch group, which believes it has great potential in pollution reduction and resource conservation.

The motor uses various types of fuel and is quiet, efficient and economical, industry sources say. Robert Stirling, a Scottish engineer, invented it in the early 1800s when it was used to pump water from mines. It was an unwieldy machine and was superseded by the four-stroke internal combustion engine.

The new engine can run on solid or liquid fuels or gas and can be adapted for solar energy, said Frans Van Erp, director of Stirling Motors Europe, the company set up in May to start production in the Netherlands. Commercial production of the engine is planned for 1986 in the Netherlands and the United States.

### Snail Darter Is Merely Threatened

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The snail darter, a tiny brown fish that aided a major U.S. dam project and became part of the national vocabulary, soon will be downgraded from endangered to threatened, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced in the Federal Register at effective Aug. 8, the snail darter will no longer be listed as endangered.

The three-inch perch stalled the Tennessee Valley Authority's Tellico dam for two years before Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, a Republican leader, and other Tennessee politicians pushed a measure through Congress in 1979 that allowed the utility to complete the \$137-million project. The politicians, noting that TVA biologists had successfully transplanted the darter, won an exemption to the Endangered Species Act to allow the dam's completion.

### Retinal Disease Yielding To New Optical Devices

By Robert Trumbull  
New York Times Service

HONOLULU — An estimated 10 million Americans are victims of macular degeneration, an incurable, progressive retinal disorder that is a leading cause of blindness. Most have received the same distressing message from eye specialists: "Nothing can be done."

The doctors' message meant the prospect of a lifelong struggle with an inability to distinguish fine detail, which is required for such routine tasks as reading or even recognizing faces a few feet away.

But the outlook changed dramatically at the recent convention of the American Optometric Association here, where Dr. Paul B. Freeman of Pittsburgh reported that advanced optical aides and special viewing techniques can help 90 to 95 percent of those with macular degeneration.

Dr. Freeman demonstrated how a combination of good lighting, high-powered lenses over ordinary glasses and off-center viewing could enable someone to read letters smaller than standard newspaper type at arm's length, with an eye that even with corrective lenses had been unable to see the big E on an ophthalmologist's chart.

Those with macular degeneration may become "blind in the legal sense," Dr. Freeman said, but will never completely lose vision because good peripheral or side vision remains.

Although it is a progressive disorder that can be detected early to routine optical examinations, most people become aware of the condition only when it has gone beyond the stage at which its advance can be arrested, in some cases.

According to statistics collected by the American Optometric Association, at least 10 million Americans, including 14 percent of those over 65, are afflicted by macular degeneration. Most victims are over 55.

Because of defective central vision, those with macular degeneration may see only part of an object or a scene at one time. For instance, newspaper headlines or theater marquees unfold word by word, or even letter by letter, like a computer readout flashed on a television screen, as the gaze moves from left to right. The brain may supply missing letters in familiar words, but it cannot fill in the visual blanks in strange combinations, such as foreign names, and it is easy to miss the last digit or two when looking up a telephone number.

When digits are repeated in a sequence of figures, they waiver or merge, making it difficult to distinguish between, say, 500 and 5,000. Specialists like Dr. Freeman concentrate on enhancing the good peripheral vision.

Prescriptive devices commonly found effective include microscopes mounted in spectacle frames for reading and other close work, tiny telescopes inserted into conventional spectacle lenses for distance viewing and telescope lenses for typing and working with video display terminals.

Giving the patient 20/20, or normal, vision is not necessarily the objective of these devices. The purpose of the aids is to "make the patient see functionally," Dr. Freeman said.

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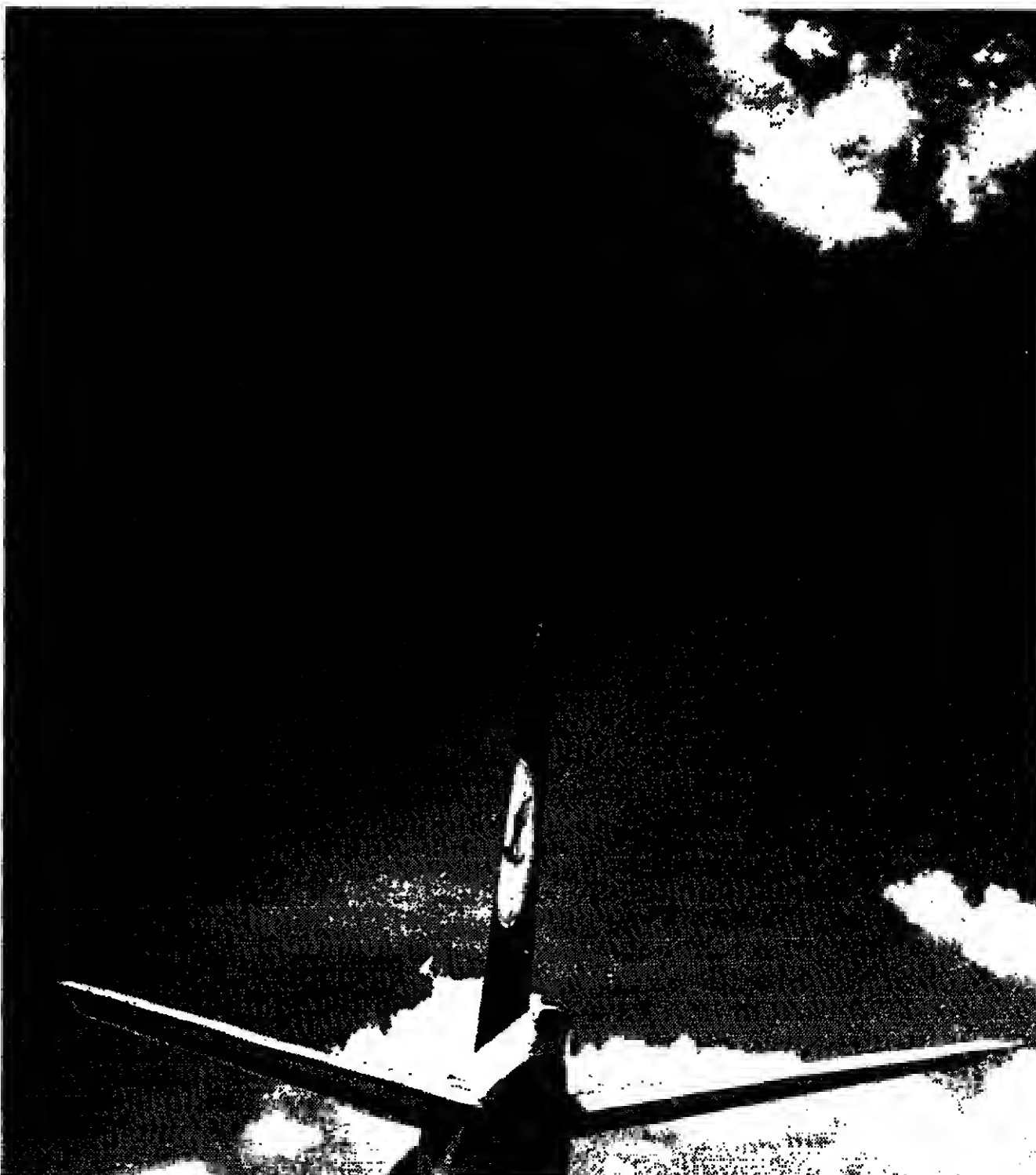
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### Singapore's Own 'Silicon Valley'

By Kenneth L. Whiting  
The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — The Science Park here is aiming to become Singapore's version of California's Silicon Valley, complete with microcomputers and robots — and high-tech mushrooms.

Everbloom Mushroom Co. has leased five other companies that have leased space in the 300-acre (120-hectare) research and development center, still under construction near the National University at Kent Ridge. Everbloom was founded by K. K. Tan, a biochemist who figured out how to shorten the growing period of shiitake mushrooms from six months to two.

The park is operated by the government's Economic Development Board. It is part of Singapore's drive toward a high-technology industry, the development of an area like Route 128 around Boston or Silicon Valley.

A special admissions committee screens prospective tenants, all of whom are expected to concentrate in research and development.

"You can say that all industrial and scientific R&D activities are welcome with the exception of those which are pollutive or land intensive," an Economic Development Board spokesman said.

Everbloom and the five others

the 12 "starter units," buildings rented to companies that are too small to build their own laboratories or offices.

The others are Robin Electronic Investment Ltd., Scientech-Intraco Automation Ltd., Plastek International, Seagate Technology and Robot Leasing and Consultancy.

The drive to computerize this nation of 2.5 million people began in 1980 with the aim of creating a fully computerized society in 1990.

"We have to automate and computerize and later to use robots," Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said

when the drive began. "We must break through to a higher level of technology and achieve the competence to work that technology. Then we shall ensure security in a competitive world."

The anchor tenant at the Science Park is to be the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research.

The institute will be a bridge between industry and universities. It provides product standardization, materials testing, quality control, industrial research and consulting services.

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Corn-P	12,223	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/8	1/8
W-P	5,245	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	1/8
Woods	2,245	3 1/2	3 1/8	3 1/8	1/8
Procter	1,819	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	1/8
Amalg	1,659	3 1/2	3 1/8	3 1/8	1/8
McC	1,315	4 1/2	4 1/8	4 1/8	1/8
Comp's	1,196	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	1/8
Chgo	1,196	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	1/8
GE	839	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	1/8
Harris	510	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	1/8

	Previous	Today
High	194.44	194.44
Low	194.44	194.44
Close	194.44	194.44
3 P.M.	194.44	194.44

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — With investors finding little reason to move decisively, prices on the New York Stock Exchange leaped sharply and broadly yesterday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surrendered 7.17 Tuesday, was down 16.79 points to 1,110.09 minutes before the market closed. The Dow gained 11.48 Monday in a last hour surge.

Declines led advances 953-454 among the 1,855 issues traded.

Volume in the first five hours of trading amounted to about 67.5 million shares, up from 62.8 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said the stock market is in the summer doldrums and that specific issues were responding to particular news involving them alone. There was little overall trend.

Second-quarter earnings reports were coming out and influencing individual stocks, depending on the results. Historically, it has been difficult to spot an overall market trend during the reporting period.

"Portfolio managers are on vacation and thus nothing much can happen until they return," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. But Mr. Katz said he thought the market "has seen its lows for the year and is waiting for something to kick off a big rally."

The bond market, which has set the pace for stocks much of the year, moved higher after a pause Tuesday. Federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, traded at a high 1 1/4 percent, about the same as Tuesday.

There was speculation the Federal Reserve would report a \$2-billion decrease in the nation's money supply Thursday. But analysts still believe the Fed will raise its discount rate because of huge borrowing demands.

ITT, which slashed its dividend to 25 cents a share from 69 cents, was sharply lower in bear trading. ITT projected sharply lower second-quarter earnings.

Petrolane was active and slightly lower with a block of 1,000,000 shares at 19 1/4. The FTC asked Texas Eastern for more information about its bid for Petrolane.

Financial Corp. of America was sharply lower following a block of 350,000 shares at 9 1/4.

Merck was sharply lower. The stock plunged 4 1/2 Tuesday after a Bear Stearns analyst warned Merck's earnings could be hurt from newly licensed competition for its Aldomet drug to combat high blood pressure.

Among the other drugs issues, American Home Products, Upjohn and G.D. Searle were active. A sharp lower investor concerns about potential price cutting was.

AT&T was active. AT&T froze the salary structure of 14,000 management-level employees. IBM was off 3/4 to 106 1/2.

Watkins-Johnson skidded. Prudential-Bache Securities lowered its recommendation on the stock.

AMP Inc. was lower. Merrill Lynch lowered its earnings estimates for the company.

Brush Wellman, which reached a 52-week high Tuesday, was sharply lower. Merrill Lynch revised its recommendation on the stock.

General Motors was active.

12th Month	1st Month	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Vol	Open	Close
21	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
20	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
19	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
18	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
17	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
16	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
15	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
14	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
13	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
12	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
11	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
10	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
9	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
8	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
7	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
6	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
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7	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
6	59%	INAT	1.50	41	30	7	69%	4874	4874	4874
5	59%	INAT	1.							

Chopard  
GENEVE



Month	Year	Stock	Chg. Yld. PE	S&P	High	Low	Close	Quar. Chg.
30	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
10	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
12	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
13	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
14	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
15	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
16	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
17	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
18	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
19	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
20	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
21	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
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23	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
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70	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
71	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
72	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
73	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
74	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
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76	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
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96	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
97	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
98	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
99	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16
100	1990	CapPerpet	7.74	21.4	11862	27	30	+16

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صَبَّحْنَا مِنَ الْإِصْحَالِ



# Peaks of a Rally in Stocks in the Summer Heat

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

EXPECTATIONS that the stock market will stage its traditional summer rally so far have wilted in the heat. Merrill Lynch's Robert Farrell, always crisp and cool, takes the middle view among top Wall Street analysts. He expects a good summer rally, he said, but cautions that it may be a "near-term" rally because the market "is apathetic for another test of the lows."

"A bond market rally will still have to be the catalyst," he said. "Until then, the market will be in a state of indecision."

First Boston's Suresh Bhargava does not think bonds can advance strong to stimulate stocks until economic indicators show signs of a significant upturn.

"There is a summer rally probably coming from levels and will occur late in the summer than current," he said. "Also, the market is waiting for the release of second-quarter earnings before decisive action in either direction."

But corporate earnings have just begun to report these and the process will not be over for several weeks, Mr. Bhargava said. "Until then, the market should be in a state of indecision."

First Boston estimates that earnings peaked for the year first quarter. Purcell, Graham's William LeFevre expects most of these reports will make for extremely good reading along with "cash-laden institutions" will renew buying in stocks, he asserted, generating the "so-called summer rally."

The market is "like a pile of dry leaves waiting for a match."

# U.K. Banks Lift Base Rate to 12% Drop in Pound Triggers Action

United Press International

LONDON — Large British banks Wednesday raised their base lending rate by 2 percentage points to 12 percent following a plunge below \$130 for the pound that prompted the Bank of England to push up market rates.

Barclays Bank took the lead, and was followed by other leading banks. The bank rate is equivalent to the U.S. prime rate and serves as the same base from which other loans are priced.

Only last week the Big Four of Barclays, Lloyds, National Westminster and Midland raised their lending rates by three-fourths of a percentage point to 10 percent — a return to double figures for the first time in more than a year.

The banks' hand was forced by a sharp fall in the pound in early trading when it hit a record low of \$1.2975 and a new low against a "basket" of major European currencies.

The pound rose to \$1.3185 to the dollar in London following the news of the banks' action, up from the previous day's \$1.3095. In Frankfurt, the dollar rose to 2.335 Deutsche marks from 2.334 DM; in Paris, the dollar strengthened to 8.7325 French francs from 8.66, and the U.S. currency rose to 242.4 yen in Tokyo, from 241.6.

At mid-afternoon in New York, the pound was \$1.3095, against \$1.3055 the previous day; the dollar rose to 2.343 DM, from 2.3363; against the franc the dollar was 8.7275, up from 8.6925, and it rose against the yen to 242.45, from 241.9.

The Bank of England, which until this week had been mostly absent from the market, this week raised its intervention levels for the pound. This sent the cost of funds on the London money markets soaring to such levels the banks could no longer afford to keep their base rates down.

"Today's rise in bank base rates had to come," one financial analyst said.

# Climbing Labor Costs Lift German Robot Use

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — For West Germany, 1984 could be the year of the robot.

At Volkswagenwerk AG's plant here, which houses one of the world's most advanced automated assembly lines, a robot swoops like a praying mantis on a forty-pound (18-kilogram) car battery, spins around with its catch and bolts the battery into the frame of a new VW Golf in less than 10 seconds.

Scenes like this, common at VW and a few other automakers since the mid-1970s, could become more widespread among West German industries in the next few years, as companies struggle to remain competitive internationally by keeping down labor costs.

The shortened, 38.5-hour workweek agreed on this month to end the two-month metalworkers' strike, will raise overall labor costs by some 4 percent a year in the metal industry. This has made auto industry leaders talk of accelerated rationalization, or automation programs.

"This cost increase [resulting from the shortened workweek with full pay] presents an additional challenge to our competitiveness which will have to be counteracted by further automation," Hans-Georg Kloos, a spokesman for Daimler-Benz, said. Daimler-Benz uses some 400 robots in the production of Mercedes cars.

"Robots, because they are reprogrammable, provide flexibility in

# U.S. Automakers Looking to Korea

Lower Costs  
Attract GM to  
Daewoo Pact

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. automakers are again looking to the Far East to find a nation that offers low labor costs, a well-educated and hard-working labor force and a government that encourages big business.

This time, however, it is not Japan drawing their attention, but South Korea.

In June, General Motors Corp. and Daewoo Motor Co. signed a \$426-million agreement to produce 167,000 cars yearly in South Korea by 1987. About half will be exported, with many expected to be distributed in the United States by the Pontiac Division of GM.

Chrysler Corp. has also announced that it is studying the possibility of building cars in South Korea for export to the United States with Samsung Group, a business conglomerate.

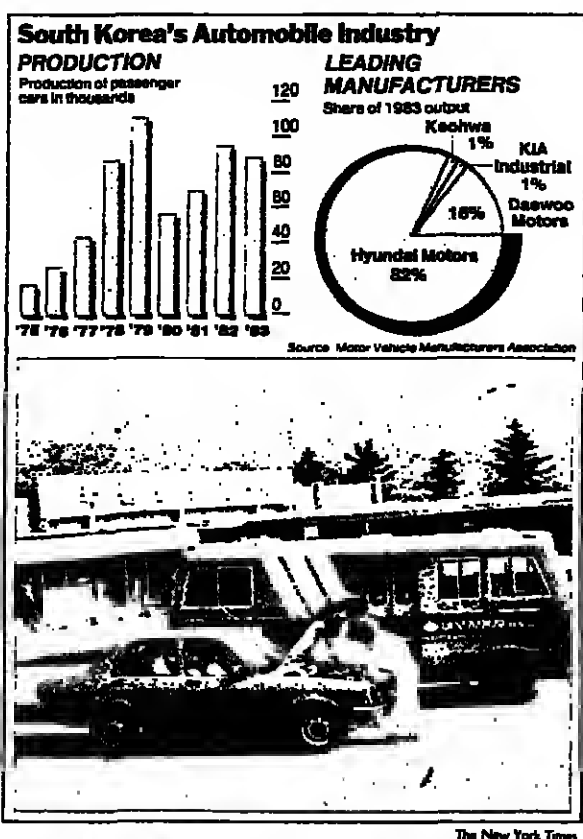
Executives of Ford Motor Co., too, have been shuttling back and forth to South Korea for meetings with business leaders, according to auto industry analysts.

Ford, however, has said that no agreement in South Korea is imminent.

The activity of the Big Three, combined with South Korea's internal push to develop its domestic auto industry, has led to speculation and fears that South Korea might beat Japan, and perhaps the United States, at the auto game in coming years.

With labor costs far lower than in Japan and the opportunity to learn from Japan's marketing and production strategies, South Korean cars at bargain-basement prices are expected to attract customers at the lower price end of the market.

Given a foothold in the United States market and access through joint ventures to foreign technology, some analysts predict, South Korea could gradually develop more sophisticated automobiles to compete with Japanese and American automakers. Industry analysts are di-



Technicians inspect a version of the GM-Daewoo car.

vided on how realistic this scenario is.

South Korea produced only 88,800 cars last year, down from 98,751 in 1982.

"I see the Koreans as being potentially awfully good makers of vehicles if given a suitable design and helped to market it," said Richard Hervey, president of Sigma Associates, a Detroit-based management consulting firm that participated in a recent study of the South Korean auto industry. "They're either a threat or an opportunity for us. It depends how clever we are about the whole thing."

But Maryann N. Keller of Vilas-Fischer Associates dismisses the idea of a South Korean threat.

"For some unknown reason," she said, "everyone has decided that if you have a nation where people are willing to work hard and take low wages, you have a potentially threatening auto situation. That's absurd."

South Korea's fundamental advantage, analysts say, does stem from its low wages.

David E. Cole, director of the University of Michigan's Office for the Study of Automotive Transportation, who with Mr. Hervey helped conduct a study of the South Korean car industry, estimates that it costs only \$2 an hour to produce a car there. In marked contrast, he estimated that it costs about \$24 an hour in the United States and \$12 an hour in Japan.

Mrs. Keller, however, said South Korea's advantages are undercut by several factors — an underdeveloped domestic auto industry, a small domestic market that might not provide a sufficient base for export and the demanding tastes of the U.S. consumer.

"Americans don't want basic transportation: four wheels, an engine and a box," she said. "Today the Japanese set the standard. That's absurd."

# OPEC Increases Nigeria's Quota, Holds Price Line

By Bob Haggerty

International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed Wednesday to allow financially strained Nigeria a modest increase in its oil production quota.

But the ministers, ending three days of meetings here, left unchanged official OPEC prices and the group's overall production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day. Ministers strongly implied that Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest producer, would lower its production at least enough to offset the increase for Nigeria.

The Nigerians, struggling under a huge debt, received permission to raise their production to 1.4 million barrels a day in August and 1.45 million in September from the current quota of 1.3 million.

"It is a great victory for Nigeria; it is a great victory for OPEC," Nigeria's oil minister, Tam David-West, said after the meeting. But oil traders suggested that given the continuing glut of crude oil, Nigeria would have trouble selling additional oil at official prices.

Indonesia's oil minister, Subroto, said OPEC's market-monitoring committee will meet Sept. 26 to discuss whether demand is sufficient to raise the production ceiling late this year.

Such a move would require approval from all 13 OPEC countries. It would also present OPEC with the delicate problem of deciding how to share the added production among the 13 member countries. In the meantime, the ministers plan another attempt to persuade major producers outside of OPEC to restrain their production and thus help support prices. The group assigned Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister, to visit the governments of major non-OPEC suppliers.

The ministers did not disclose which countries Sheikh Yamani would visit, but the largest oil exporters outside of OPEC are Britain, the Soviet Union and Mexico. While Mexico promised last year to support OPEC by limiting produc-

tion, Britain and the Soviet Union have refused to make such commitments, despite continual urging by OPEC.

The ministers did not explain what new leverage OPEC could apply to the other suppliers. If those suppliers do not cooperate, Mr. Subroto said in an interview, "the other option is a price war." But he threatened to raise its share of the oil market by slashing prices.

OPEC currently produces about 40 percent of the oil consumed in non-Communist countries, down from a peak of about two-thirds in the late 1970s. Mr. Subroto said he expected demand for OPEC oil to grow slowly in the next few years, but he pointed to projections that

# Air Florida Cited In Price Case

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Air Florida and three Central American airlines were indicted Wednesday by a federal grand jury on charges of fixing passenger air fares between the United States and Central America. If convicted, each corporation faces a maximum penalty of a \$1 million fine.

The troubled Miami-based discount carrier last week filed for protection from its creditors under the federal bankruptcy laws. The other defendants are TACA International Airlines of San Salvador, Transportes Aereos Nacionales de Honduras and Servicio Aereo De Honduras.

The grand jury said they conspired to increase fares and eliminate various promotional fares while charging fares on which they collusively agreed. The routes involved were between Miami, New Orleans and Houston in the United States and points in El Salvador, Belize and Honduras.

# CURRENCY RATES

Rate interbank rates on July 11, excluding fees.  
Figures for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 P.M.

	AMSTERDAM	BRUSSELS	MILAN	PARIS	NEW YORK
100	32.915	4.165	11.255	34.77	1.3185
100	27.49	3.285	10.205	29.415	1.1025
100	1.255	0.275	0.925	1.025	0.845
100	1.215	0.265	0.915	1.015	0.835
100	1.745	0.405	1.315	1.415	1.015
100	1.205	0.265	0.915	1.015	0.835
100	1.205	0.265	0.915	1.015	0.835
100	1.205	0.265	0.915	1.015	0.835
100	1.205	0.265	0.915	1.015	0.835
100	1.205	0.265	0.915	1.015	0.835

# Dollar Values

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
100	1.3185	1.1025	0.845	0.835	1.015
100	1.3185	1.1025	0.845	0.835	1.015
100	1.3185	1.1025	0.845	0.835	1.015
100	1.3185	1.1025	0.845	0.835	1.015
100	1.3185	1.1025	0.845	0.835	1.015

# INTEREST RATES

	100	100	100	100	100
100	1.3185	1.1025	0.845	0.835	1.015
100	1.3185	1.1025	0.845	0.835	1.015
100	1.3185	1.1025	0.845	0.835	1.015
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100	1.3185	1.1025	0.845	0.835	1.015
100	1.3185	1.1025	0.845	0.835	1.015

# Reagan Reluctantly Signs Overhaul of Bankruptcy Law

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan signed into law a major overhaul of the nation's bankruptcy system Tuesday, but complained that it contains unconstitutional restrictions on his power to appoint new bankruptcy judges.

One of the central provisions of the act will limit use of the law by employers to escape union contracts through bankruptcy.

It also authorizes creation of 85 new federal judgeships but limits Mr. Reagan to filling only 40 of the posts during this term.

Mr. Reagan said he considers the appointment restriction an unconstitutional infringement on his power, but said as a practical matter he would not appoint more than 40.

The law, two years in the making, mitigates the impact of a Supreme Court decision last February that gave employers wide freedom



Jean-Luc LAGARDERE, Chairman of MATRA

# The President's address during the Stockholders General Assembly on June 28, 1984.

The strategy of the MATRA Group for the present decade was clearly set out in my 1980 address.

Despite the current profound crisis and despite the fact that we are located at the very heart of technological, economic and social changes, we continue to trace our path along the precise lines of our strategy. Thus it was for 1983. Thus it will be for 1984.

Pursuit of expansion in security and independence. Extolling the spirit of enterprise: innovation and creativity. Absolute acceptance of national and especially international competition. Complete synergy between the different activities of the group expressed by a technology and a control of complex systems at the highest level. Affirmation of the priority of the future on the express condition that the very foundations of the present — security and independence — are not in danger. We have achieved that in 1983. We will achieve it in 1984. In difficult times, when one is passing through great turbulence, it is essential to keep its course. So long as the instruments are providing accurate feedback and one commands the means to continue on one's route, it is sufficient to be determined and bravely rigorous. And we are.

In 1983, we applied ourselves essentially to maintaining sound financial equilibrium and to keeping results globally positive. These will be very appreciably improved in 1984, but we have, above all, speeded up our investments in research and development, rejuvenation and rationalization of industrial tools. Including aid received, the Group's investments reached 17.5% of our aggregate sales figure in 1983

# MATRA

and they will be in the neighbourhood of 20% in 1984. This choice is fundamental to our strategy.

Indeed, we continue to refuse systematically to seek refuge in activities which, though profitable today, would be dangerous to consider as permanently "yielding". Certainly, we deploy every effort to remain world leaders in certain sectors of these activities, in as much as this is the best guarantee of development of our technology and knowledge of "systems". But, we intend to play a dynamic and efficient role in the new markets which we selected judiciously 7 or 8 years ago, seen almost everywhere today as the only chance of survival for the rich, industrial countries. It is not now, when history is proving us right, or when we are close to our goal, that unforeseen and unpredictable external obstacles will make us give up. It is no longer a question, today, of diversification: that is done. But the restructuring of the group is imperative in order to achieve competitiveness and thereby productivity in these new markets. Some are very new and must simply be rigorously structured; others are longer-standing and have remained traditional for too long: these must be completely modernized and restructured with the same rigour, which will call for sacrifices and significant mobility.

The heightened level of competition demands and will increasingly demand that we do not automatically maintain within the Group, activities to which we cannot give every possibility for their development. The pretext of having been, by "tradition", part of the Group cannot coexist with the requirement for rigour. Nevertheless, I am personally very much aware of the considerable responsibility which restrains the head of a company in terms of employment. I fully accept my responsibilities and am very sensitive to the hard realities of the industrial fabric of France, within which the MATRA Group plays an active role which I am striving to render as positive and efficient as possible. But, and I repeat it firmly, no decision will be taken which imperils the existence or even the creative dynamism of the group. Its credibility is at stake, internally as well as on the outside. No decision therefore, leading in this direction, will be suspended or even deferred. The difficult and audacious line of action we are following demands — I can never say it enough — considerable rigour.

I am personally convinced that during these three hard years, where everything is thrown into question, we are right to strengthen the foundations and the structures of our Group, to improve the technology, the productivity, the quality, to innovate and create the products of tomorrow. Yes, our Group is moving forward, even if the present phase cannot be spectacular. To be convinced, it is enough to know that its people, an enormous resource of grey matter, are determined to succeed, and more than ever today, because they know the stakes are big.







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### ITT Cuts Dividend, Says Profit to Fall

By Doris Byron Fuller  
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — ITT Corp., the huge conglomerate, slashed its dividend by more than 60 percent and said that second-quarter earnings would be down about 50 percent from a year ago.

Trading in ITT shares was suspended on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday because of an imbalance of orders, Reuters reported. When trading reopened, ITT shares were quoted at \$21.50, down \$9.50.

ITT is the parent of companies with products as diverse as Wonder Bread, Hartford Fire Insurance Co. and sophisticated telecommunications equipment.

The dividend reduction was described Tuesday as a fundamental change aimed at making the company's dividend policy more consistent with the high-technology field.

The drop in earnings was blamed primarily on Hartford Fire, its insurance subsidiary.

Rand V. Araskog, ITT chairman and chief executive officer, said that the board, which met here Tuesday, concluded that the company should maintain its current \$2-billion annual investment in high-technology products and services while continuing to reduce its debt-to-equity ratio, staying open to new business opportunities and keeping the current financial structure of Hartford Fire.

The quarterly dividend is to drop from 69 cents to 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 9.

Victor Kruger, vice president in telecommunications industry service at Dataquest Inc., a San Jose, California, research company, said

small dividends are common in the fiercely competitive, costly high-technology business — but he noted that ITT is not basically a high-tech company.

In ITT's case, he said, high-technology represents only 27 percent of the company's business, a share that has been declining in recent years.

In 1980, high-tech sales accounted for 33 percent of the company's revenue, Mr. Kruger said.

In a separate announcement Tuesday, ITT said second-quarter profit would be about half what it was a year earlier, when the company earned \$151.6 million.

Mr. Araskog said that revenue for the full year is expected to exceed the 1983's \$14.16 billion by about 10 percent, but earnings are not expected to equal the \$4.50 a share of last year.

Mr. Brown said employees must face the change in AT&T from a regulated telephone company to one that conducts many lines of business.

### AT&T to Freeze Executive Pay

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said that it is freezing the salaries of thousands of management employees through 1985.

This will save an estimated \$184 million in 1985, AT&T's chairman, Charles L. Brown, said Tuesday. The freeze will only affect the top classification levels, which include about half of the 114,000 management employees. Management pay begins at \$20,000 and ranges up to the chairman's \$768,500.

Mr. Brown said employees must face the change in AT&T from a regulated telephone company to one that conducts many lines of business.

During last year's debate in Congress about increasing the U.S. subscription to the International Monetary Fund, there was criticism that U.S. banks were being rescued without being held to a high standard of prudent management.

When Congress appropriated the money for the IMF in November, it directed banking regulators to impose minimum capital standards on the banks they regulate.

A bank's primary capital includes money or some types of securities that have been invested by shareholders. These resources are considered a cushion that protects depositors if loans go bad.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. proposed the new regulations on Monday.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has said it also intends to propose similar rules for national banks but has not yet done so.

The Federal Reserve Board is considering similar requirements.

As proposed, the three federal banking agencies would be given discretion in setting dates for individual banks to comply with the new standards. In any case, 96 percent of the country's commercial banks are said to be already in

### U.S. Bank Regulators Urge New Rules for Banks' Capital

By Kenneth B. Noble  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal banking regulators have proposed new rules that could make about 700 of the nation's 15,000 commercial banks raise hundreds of millions of dollars in new capital.

If the rules are made final, they would require banks, for the first time, to maintain a ratio of primary capital to assets of 5.5 percent.

The action is in response to congressional concern about the stability of banks with large outstanding loans to underdeveloped countries that are having trouble repaying them.

The new proposal, if made final, means that about 700 banks would have to raise additional capital.

compliance with the proposed standards.

Until now, banks have had no mandatory capital-assets ratio to meet. In 1981 the Comptroller and the Fed jointly issued minimum capital guidelines of 5.5 percent for community banks and 5 percent for regional banks.

In June 1983 the two agencies also set minimum guidelines for the 17 largest American-based multinational banks — those with offices outside the United States — to maintain their primary capital at 5 percent or more of total assets.

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Amsterdam-based broker urgently needs securities analyst familiar with U.K. stocks stock market, etc. Preferably a good writer. Salary commensurate with qualifications.

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### WORLDINVEST INCOME FUND DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 15

The Trustees of the Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a 15.35% per share distribution to Shareholders in respect of the half-year period from December 30th, 1983 to June 30th, 1984.

Coupon No. 15 and also any previously unclaimed coupons may be presented for payment on or after August 1st, 1984 to any of the following Paying Agents:

Bank of America NT & SA,  
Hong Kong Branch,  
St. George's Building,  
No. 1 Lee House Street,  
Hong Kong.

B.C.C.  
BankAmerica Trust and Banking Corporation  
(Bahamas) Limited,  
50 Shirley Street,  
Nassau,  
Bahamas.

Bank of America International S.A.,  
35 Boulevard Royal,  
Luxembourg.

BankAmerica Trust Company (Jersey) Limited,  
Union House,  
Union Street,  
St. Helier,  
Jersey.

Channel Islands.  
Payments will be made subject to any applicable local or other regulations within fourteen days of such presentation.

BankAmerica Trust Company (Jersey) Limited.

### COMPANY NOTES

Bank Indonesia said group consolidated profit last year was \$77.9 million (francs \$43.6 million), virtually unchanged from 1982's result of \$77.5 million. Group consolidated total assets rose 15 percent to 211.5 billion francs at the end of 1983 from 183.2 billion a year earlier.

British Caledonian Airways plans to begin flying the London-New York route next May. B-Cal already holds a dormant license to fly between Gatwick and New York's John F. Kennedy airport. A British and U.S. government moratorium of 1982 restricted new air services on gateway airports, but the airline said that it expects the moratorium to be lifted next April.

Continental Illinois Corp. said it has tentatively settled a shareholders' lawsuit, which charged that it failed to disclose its financial difficulties before the 1982 failure of Penn Square Bank. Continental agreed to pay \$11.5 million in present value of zero-coupon bonds to

holders who bought Continental Illinois stock between Sept. 1, 1981, and July 5, 1982.

Prime Computer Inc. introduced two super-mini-computer systems, which the company said performed 35 percent to 75 percent faster than the systems they replace. Prime said prices for the systems ranged from \$146,500, to \$251,500, for typical models.

Simpsons Ltd. said it would lay off 1,631 employees at 23 stores in eastern Canada on Nov. 3. The nationwide department-store chain said the layoffs would allow the company to stay competitive with other major chains and protect its remaining 12,000 jobs. Most of the layoffs will be in Ontario.

St. Regis Corp.'s chairman, William Haseltine, has refused to hold private negotiations with the newspaper owner Rupert Murdoch unless the publisher stops buying St. Regis stock. Mr. Murdoch said, St. Regis fears that Mr. Murdoch, with

a 5.6-percent stake, may make a tender offer for the company.

Toshiba Corp. reported that profit rose 53 percent to 59 billion yen (\$344.2 million) in the fiscal year ended March 31, up from 38.44 billion a year earlier. Sales totaled 2,707 trillion yen, up 12 percent from 2,401 trillion yen. The company forecast a 35-percent rise in earnings in the current year to 80 billion yen, with sales up 23 percent to 3.3 trillion.

Vicorp Inc. said it has agreed definitively to buy 18 Seasons Restaurants from the Sambo's chain reorganization trustee for \$62.5 million in cash, notes and preferred stock, company officials said on Tuesday. Vicorp, a Denver-based company, and Charles J. McLaughlin, trustee for the Carpenteria, California, chain had earlier announced a preliminary agreement with similar terms.

Westland PLC said it has formed a joint company with Australian Aircraft Consortium to build a jet

trainer in Britain if they win a big Royal Air Force contract. The new company, AAC-Westland Ltd., would manufacture the AAC's A-20, two-seater turbo-prop trainer and would aim to sell it in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

European American Posts Loss for Quarter

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — European American Bancorp., a successor to Franklin National Bank that failed a decade ago, Tuesday reported a loss of \$17.8 million for the second quarter, one of the largest quarterly losses ever reported by a banking company.

In the second quarter of last year, European American, which does much of its business on Long Island and is believed to be the New York's biggest lender to the diamond business, reported profit of \$10.2 million.

### Automakers Weigh Robots

(Continued from Page 9)

mass production of just a few models.

VW, which under the leadership of Carl Hahn has put most of its investment and hopes behind the second generation of the Golf, has specifically designed a car that is "robotable," or compatible with automated production methods designed by VW engineers.

Over the past several years, VW has invested more than 2 billion DM in the development of the new Golf, of which 221 DM million went into the construction of a highly-automated facility for final assembly.

A VW spokesman said the investment has paid off.

### U.S. Automakers Eye Korea As Land of Low Labor Costs

(Continued from Page 9)

dard. A Japanese small car is very sophisticated.

At the moment, she said, the South Korean industry is capable only of producing basic-transportation models. One example is Hyundai's Pony, now being sold in Canada and reportedly scheduled for export at some point to the United States.

Any entrants to the economy car market will face formidable competition and a glut, said Philip Fricke, an analyst for Goldman, Sachs & Co. With joint ventures between GM and Toyota and with production facilities in the United States owned by Nissan and Honda, he said, there is little room

for yet another small, inexpensive car.

"It's mind-boggling when you look at the potential supply of small cars that are going to be available to this market," he said. "You have to wonder about the wisdom of these moves."

Mr. Harvey and Mr. Cole are more optimistic. They suggest that a car priced low enough might entice U.S. consumers away from Japanese cars and offer South Korean automakers a future customer base for more expensive and more sophisticated models.

Such plans, analysts and American automakers agree, are still a thing of the future.

### Nigeria Quota Is Increased

(Continued from Page 9)

non-OPEC supplies would peak in the late 1980s, implying a stronger position for OPEC.

The ministers also said they would seek to persuade their own governments to stop producing above quotas. Oil minister Kamel Hassan Maghur of Libya, OPEC's current president, and Oil Minister Mana Said al-Obeidi of the United Arab Emirates, head of the market-monitoring committee, are to visit heads of state in OPEC countries to urge strict compliance with OPEC agreements.

Sheikh Yemami estimated this week that OPEC's production recently has totaled at least a million barrels a day above the ceiling of 17.5 million.

Convincing oil traders that OPEC will keep production under tight control could prove difficult.

"No one really believes the total will stay at 17.5 million," a senior U.S. oil buyer said in London.

OPEC ministers noted, however, that their efforts to restrain output have helped prevent the collapse of prices that was widely predicted after the group was forced in March 1983 to reduce its prices by an average of 15 percent.

Even so, oil prices have weakened considerably over the past month, partly because of higher OPEC production. On the spot, or noncontract market, Arab light is being quoted at about \$27.75, compared with the official OPEC price of \$29. Nigeria's Bonny light crude is trading on the spot market at about \$28.50 compared with the official \$30.

Meanwhile, some oil traders say there has been an increase recently in the willingness of certain OPEC members to offer disguised discounts.

The ministers again failed to agree on a new secretary-general to oversee OPEC's administrative headquarters in Vienna. The post has been vacant for a year. Both Iran and Iraq claim the right to select the next secretary-general.

For now, an Iraqi, Fadhi al-Chalabi, the deputy, is acting as secretary-general.

### Hopes of a Rally in Stocks Wilt in the Heat of Summer

(Continued from Page 9)

for the worst bear market since 1973-74 when the decline was 45 percent.

Mr. Pring pointed out that even an average bear market decline would send the Dow down to 865.

Joseph Granville, also editor of his own market letter, is much more pessimistic: "There will be no summer rally worthy of the word. The market is going to crash. Maintain all short positions. And go short."

Herbert Schober, managing director of Sparinvest, a mutual fund group controlled by Girozentrale of Vienna, Austria's second-largest bank, said he might be "tempted" to play a few stocks if a summer rally develops, but then only as short-term trading vehicles.

These would be consumer-oriented stocks with defensive characteristics, he added, notably food and retail issues.

"A summer rally would have to be regarded as a contraindication," he asserted. "Wall Street's advance/decline line, the market's broadest

index, has been trending down for a year now."

To convince him an advance is the start of the "famous second leg of the bull market," he said it would have to show "real vigor, with good volume and wide breadth." However, he thinks the present "adverse monetary climate" argues strongly against that occurring.

Before a sustained rally could occur, Mr. Schober thinks monetary conditions must improve and the federal budget deficit addressed with a "credible solution, not gimmicks." But he doesn't expect that to happen before November's U.S. presidential election.

When Wall Street does begin to advance solidly again, he said the strategy will be to "identify the stocks leading the move, and stick with them."

Consistent with the world-wide downtrend recently among stock markets, he said Sparinvest has been net sellers the last four months.

### NOTICE OF REDEMPTION KINGDOM OF DENMARK 6 3/4% 1972-1987 Flux 800,000,000.-

Bondholders are hereby informed that the annual redemption instalment of Dan. Frs. 80,000,000.- due on August 14, 1984 has been partially repurchased for an amount of Lux. Frs. 5,500,000.- and partially drawn by lot for the remaining Lux. Frs. 74,500,000.- nominal.

The following bond numbers have been drawn by lot in the presence of a notary public and become redeemable at par on and after August 14, 1984 with all unattached coupons attached thereto:

1115-1125; 1133; 1136-1184; 1205-1243; 1245-1247; 1291-1320; 1338-1339; 1346-1348; 1373-1387; 1399-1402; 1481-1435; 1451; 1471-1505; 1509-1510; 1512-1518; 1523-1527; 1647-1648; 1758-1761; 1763-1781; 1820-1823; 1923-1935; 1940-1964; 1998-2000; 2201-2203; 2207-2283; 2486-2504; 2508-2533; 2700; 2741-2754; 2760-2779; 2784-2804; 2826-2840; 2845; 2859-2864; 2901-3000; 3045-3048; 3051-3053; 3066-3071; 3075; 3106-3134; 3131-3148; 3151-3152; 3171-3174; 3179-3225; 3246-3361; 3375-3376; 3383-3386; 3397-3403; 3449-3453; 3469-3509; 3511-3531; 3595-3607; 3611-3615; 3619-3627; 3629-3639; 3642-3654; 3656-3667; 3682-3707; 3710-3712; 3715-3716; 3719-3726; 3728-3730; 3734-3738; 3749-3754; 3758-3767; 3848-3900; 3981-3982; 4004-4005; 4009; 4012-4015; 4019-4040; 4064-4083; 4090-4093; 4110-4113; 4115-4157.

Furthermore it is recalled that the following bonds drawn in previous years have not yet been presented for payment:

4942; 5160-5164; 5271-5298; 5318-5319; 5376-5395; 5771-5784; 5878-5885.

The nominal amount of bonds outstanding on and after August 14, 1984 will be 240,000,000.-

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG  
Société Anonyme  
Paying Agent  
Luxembourg, July 12, 1984.

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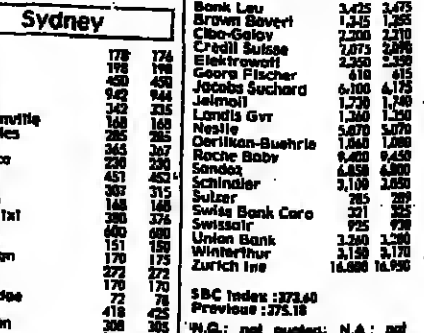


X		Y		Z	
0%	WIRTH	12	48	15%	15
5%	WIRTH	18	53	4%	16
10%	WIRTH	24	58	9%	17
15%	WIRTH	30	63	14%	18
20%	WIRTH	36	68	19%	19
25%	WIRTH	42	73	24%	20
30%	WIRTH	48	78	29%	21
35%	WIRTH	54	83	34%	22
40%	WIRTH	60	88	39%	23
45%	WIRTH	66	93	44%	24
50%	WIRTH	72	98	49%	25
55%	WIRTH	78	103	54%	26
60%	WIRTH	84	108	59%	27
65%	WIRTH	90	113	64%	28
70%	WIRTH	96	118	69%	29
75%	WIRTH	102	123	74%	30
80%	WIRTH	108	128	79%	31
85%	WIRTH	114	133	84%	32
90%	WIRTH	120	138	89%	33
95%	WIRTH	126	143	94%	34
100%	WIRTH	132	148	99%	35
0%	WIRTH	138	153	100%	36
5%	WIRTH	144	158	105%	37
10%	WIRTH	150	163	110%	38
15%	WIRTH	156	168	115%	39
20%	WIRTH	162	173	120%	40
25%	WIRTH	168	178	125%	41
30%	WIRTH	174	183	130%	42
35%	WIRTH	180	188	135%	43
40%	WIRTH	186	193	140%	44
45%	WIRTH	192	198	145%	45
50%	WIRTH	198	203	150%	46
55%	WIRTH	204	208	155%	47
60%	WIRTH	210	213	160%	48
65%	WIRTH	216	218	165%	49
70%	WIRTH	222	223	170%	50
75%	WIRTH	228	228	175%	51
80%	WIRTH	234	233	180%	52
85%	WIRTH	240	238	185%	53
90%	WIRTH	246	243	190%	54
95%	WIRTH	252	248	195%	55
100%	WIRTH	258	253	200%	56
0%	WIRTH	264	258	205%	57
5%	WIRTH	270	263	210%	58
10%	WIRTH	276	268	215%	59
15%	WIRTH	282	273	220%	60
20%	WIRTH	288	278	225%	61
25%	WIRTH	294	283	230%	62
30%	WIRTH	300	288	235%	63
35%	WIRTH	306	293	240%	64
40%	WIRTH	312	298	245%	65
45%	WIRTH	318	303	250%	66
50%	WIRTH	324	308	255%	67
55%	WIRTH	330	313	260%	68
60%	WIRTH	336	318	265%	69
65%	WIRTH	342	323	270%	70
70%	WIRTH	348	328	275%	71
75%	WIRTH	354	333	280%	72
80%	WIRTH	360	338	285%	73
85%	WIRTH	366	343	290%	74
90%	WIRTH	372	348	295%	75
95%	WIRTH	378	353	300%	76
100%	WIRTH	384	358	305%	77
0%	WIRTH	390	363	310%	78
5%	WIRTH	396	368	315%	79
10%	WIRTH	402	373	320%	80
15%	WIRTH	408	378	325%	81
20%	WIRTH	414	383	330%	82
25%	WIRTH	420	388	335%	83
30%	WIRTH	426	393	340%	84
35%	WIRTH	432	398	345%	85
40%	WIRTH	438	403	350%	86
45%	WIRTH	444	408	355%	87
50%	WIRTH	450	413	360%	88
55%	WIRTH	456	418	365%	89
60%	WIRTH	462	423	370%	90
65%	WIRTH	468	428	375%	91
70%	WIRTH	474	433	380%	92
75%	WIRTH	480	438	385%	93
80%	WIRTH	486	443	390%	94
85%	WIRTH	492	448	395%	95
90%	WIRTH	498	453	400%	96
95%	WIRTH	504	458	405%	97
100%	WIRTH	510	463	410%	98
0%	WIRTH	516	468	415%	99
5%	WIRTH	522	473	420%	100
10%	WIRTH	528	478	425%	101
15%	WIRTH	534	483	430%	102
20%	WIRTH	540	488	435%	103
25%	WIRTH	546	493	440%	104
30%	WIRTH	552	498	445%	105
35%	WIRTH	558	503	450%	106
40%	WIRTH	564	508	455%	107
45%	WIRTH	570	513	460%	108
50%	WIRTH	576	518	465%	109
55%	WIRTH	582	523	470%	110
60%	WIRTH	588	528	475%	111
65%	WIRTH	594	533	480%	112
70%	WIRTH	600	538	485%	113
75%	WIRTH	606	543	490%	114
80%	WIRTH	612	548	495%	115
85%	WIRTH	618	553	500%	116
90%	WIRTH	624	558	505%	117
95%	WIRTH	630	563	510%	118
100%	WIRTH	636	568	515%	119
0%	WIRTH	642	573	520%	120
5%	WIRTH	648	578	525%	121
10%	WIRTH	654	583	530%	122
15%	WIRTH	660	588	535%	123
20%	WIRTH	666	593	540%	124
25%	WIRTH	672	598	545%	125
30%	WIRTH	678	603	550%	126
35%	WIRTH	684	608	555%	127
40%	WIRTH	690	613	560%	128
45%	WIRTH	696	618	565%	129
50%	WIRTH	702	623	570%	130
55%	WIRTH	708	628	575%	131
60%	WIRTH	714	633	580%	132
65%	WIRTH	720	638	585%	133
70%	WIRTH	726	643	590%	134
75%	WIRTH	732	648	595%	135
80%	WIRTH	738	653	600%	136
85%	WIRTH	744	658	605%	137
90%	WIRTH	750	663	610%	138
95%	WIRTH	756	668	615%	139
100%	WIRTH	762	673	620%	140
0%	WIRTH	768	678	625%	141
5%	WIRTH	774	683	630%	142
10%	WIRTH	780	688	635%	143
15%	WIRTH	786	693	640%	144
20%	WIRTH	792	698	645%	145
25%	WIRTH	798	703	650%	146
30%	WIRTH	804	708	655%	147
35%	WIRTH	810	713	660%	148
40%	WIRTH	816	718	665%	149
45%	WIRTH	822	723	670%	150
50%	WIRTH	828	728	675%	151
55%	WIRTH	834	733	680%	152
60%	WIRTH	840	738	685%	153
65%	WIRTH	846	743	690%	154
70%	WIRTH	852	748	695%	155
75%	WIRTH	858	753	700%	156
80%	WIRTH	864	758	705%	157
85%	WIRTH	870	763	710%	158
90%	WIRTH	876	768	715%	159
95%	WIRTH	882	773	720%	160
100%	WIRTH	888	778	725%	161
0%	WIRTH	894	783	730%	162
5%	WIRTH	900	788	735%	163
10%	WIRTH	906	793	740%	164
15%	WIRTH	912	798	745%	165
20%	WIRTH	918	803	750%	166
25%	WIRTH	924	808	755%	167
30%	WIRTH	930	813	760%	168
35%	WIRTH	936	818	765%	169
40%	WIRTH	942	823	770%	170
45%	WIRTH	948	828	775%	171
50%	WIRTH	954	833	780%	172
55%	WIRTH	960	838	785%	173
60%	WIRTH	966	843	790%	174
65%	WIRTH	972	848	795%	175
70%	WIRTH	978	853	800%	176
75%	WIRTH	984	858	805%	177
80%	WIRTH	990	863	810%	178
85%	WIRTH	996	868	815%	179
90%	WIRTH	1002	873	820%	180
95%	WIRTH	1008	878	825%	181
100%	WIRTH	1014	883	830%	182
0%	WIRTH	1020	888	835%	183
5%	WIRTH	1026	893	840%	184
10%	WIRTH	1032	898	845%	185
15%	WIRTH	1038	903	850%	186
20%	WIRTH	1044	908	855%	187
25%	WIRTH	1050	913	860%	188
30%	WIRTH	1056	918	865%	189
35%	WIRTH	1062	923	870%	190
40%	WIRTH	1068	928	875%	191
45%	WIRTH	1074	933	880%	192
50%	WIRTH	1080	938	885%	193
55%	WIRTH	1086	943	890%	194
60%	WIRTH	1092	948	895%	195
65%	WIRTH	1098	953	900%	196
70%	WIRTH	1104	958	905%	197
75%	WIRTH	1110	963	910%	198
80%	WIRTH	1116	968	915%	199
85%	WIRTH	1122	973	920%	200
90%	WIRTH	1128	978	925%	201
95%	WIRTH	1134	983	930%	202
100%	WIRTH	1140	988	935%	203
0%	WIRTH	1146	993	940%	204
5%	WIRTH	1152	998	945%	205
10%	WIRTH	1158	1003	950%	206
15%	WIRTH	1164	1008	955%	207
20%	WIRTH	1170	1013	960%	208
25%	WIRTH	1176	1018	965%	209
30%	WIRTH	1182	1023	970%	210
35%	WIRTH	1188	1028	975%	211
40%	WIRTH	1194	1033	980%	212
45%	WIRTH	1200	1038	985%	213
50%	WIRTH	1206	1043	990%	214
55%	WIRTH	1212	1048	995%	215
60%	WIRTH	1218	1053	1000%	216
65%	WIRTH	1224	1058	1005%	217
70%	WIRTH	1230	1063	1010%	218
75%	WIRTH	1236	1068	1015%	219
80%	WIRTH	1242	1073	1020%	220
85%	WIRTH	1248	1078	1025%	221
90%	WIRTH	1254	1083	1030%	222
95%	WIRTH	1260	1088	1035%	223
100%	WIRTH	1266	1093	1040%	224
0%	WIRTH	1272	1098	1045%	225
5%	WIRTH	1278	1103	1050%	226
10%	WIRTH	1284	1108	1055%	227
15%	WIRTH	1290	1113	1060%	228
20%	WIRTH	1296	1118	1065%	229
25%	WIRTH	1302	1123	1070%	230
30%	WIRTH	1308	1128	1075%	231
35%	WIRTH	1314	1133	1080%	232
40%	WIRTH	1320	1138	1085%	233
45%	WIRTH	1326	1143	1090%	234
50%	WIRTH	1332	1148	1095%	235
55%	WIRTH	1338	1153	1100%	236
60%	WIRTH	1344	1158	1105%	237
65%	WIRTH	1350	1163	1110%	238
70%	WIRTH	1356	1168	1115%	239
75%	WIRTH	1362	1173	1120%	240
80%	WIRTH	1368	1178	1125%	241
85%	WIRTH	1374	1183	1130%	242
90%	WIRTH	1380	1188	1135%	243
95%	WIRTH	1386	1193	1140%	244
100%	WIRTH	1392	1198	1145%	245
0%	WIRTH	1398	1203	1150%	246
5%	WIRTH	1404	1208	1155%	247
10%	WIRTH	1410	1213	1160%	248
15%	WIRTH	1416	1218	1165%	249
20%	WIRTH	1422	1223	1170%	250
25%	WIRTH	1428	1228	1175%	251
30%	WIRTH	1434	1233	1180%	252
35%	WIRTH	1440	1238	1185%	253
40%	WIRTH	1446	1243	1190%	254
45%	WIRTH	1452	1248	1195%	255
50%	WIRTH	1458	1253	1200%	256
55%	WIRTH	1464	1258	1205%	257
60%	WIRTH	1470	1263	1210%	258
65%	WIRTH	1476	1268	1215%	259
70%	WIRTH	1482	1273	1220%	260
75%	WIRTH				















## ART BUCHWALD

## Nathan the Innocent

WASHINGTON — Nathan the Innocent was a good citizen who knew nothing about the American Political System. All he wanted to do was get someone to stop a chemical plant from dumping toxic wastes in his cow pasture. He wrote to the EPA, his congressman, his senator and the president of the United States.

The EPA replied it would look into the matter some day. His congressman wrote that if he was re-elected he would stop the dumping.

His senator said he would forward his letter to the EPA. And the president thanked Nathan for supporting his policy in Central America. "Why don't you go to Washington yourself, Nathan?" his wife pleaded. "Then they will listen to you."

Nathan the Innocent bought a ticket on People Express and flew to Washington. He put on a suit and tie and went to the Environmental Protection Agency. The receptionist told him everyone was in an important meeting and suggested he come back in three months.

Nathan then went to see his congressman and was turned over to a summer intern who didn't know what toxic waste was because he was majoring in Chinese literature.

He then went to see his senator. The receptionist said the senator was out of town but gave him 10 campaign bumper stickers that she suggested he distribute to his friends.

Finally, Nathan went to the White House. He asked to see the president to discuss his cow pasture. Since he wasn't violent they took Nathan in an unmarked car to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for observation.

Movie Box Office Buster

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Ghostbusters" remains the weekly leader at the box office. It brought in \$11.2 million last weekend and has a total gross of \$99.7 million.

He was placed in a locked hospital room with a Washington lobbyist who said, "You are really an innocent. You can't come to Washington and just speak to Access."

"What is Access?" "Access is the grease that opens doors in Washington."

"How do I get this Access?" Nathan wanted to know.

"You make political contributions to the people who can help you. You can donate directly to your congressman, your senator or the president, and indirectly by joining 'clubs' that have been set up to get around how much you can give the candidates. The more you donate the more Access you will have."

"Doesn't that get expensive?" Nathan asked.

"Good government doesn't come cheap."

A few days later the psychiatrist decided that although Nathan was neurotic about toxic wastes he wasn't a danger to the community. He went back to his motel and wrote out checks to his congressman, senator, the president, and clubs such as "Citizens for a Better America," "The Fund for Honest Elections," "Americans for the Little Guy," and "The President's Golden Circle."

In two days he found all doors were open to him and everyone listened sympathetically to his problems and said they would get it right away. He was even invited to the White House to watch the president issue a new EPA postage stamp, with Anne Burford Gorsuch's picture on it.

Nathan the Innocent came home in triumph and told his wife, "The chemical company will never be allowed to dump toxic wastes in the cow pasture again."

"Good," said his wife.

"The bad news is I had to sell the farm to stop them."

"Why?" she asked.

"It was the only way I could raise the money to get any Access."

## The Washington Monument: A Towering Success

By Ken Ringle

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Washington Monument, patriotic totem and rallying point for generations of protesters and celebrants, had its first 100th birthday party Wednesday, bathed in history and legend and the trivia accumulated in a century as a national symbol.

Politicians and bureaucrats toasted the monument, which at 555 feet, 5 1/2 inches (169.5 meters) is the world's tallest freestanding masonry structure.

William P. Clark, the secretary of the interior, was to unveil a 3 1/2-foot sugar-frosted pound cake in the shape of the monument Wednesday afternoon. The cake, like the monument itself, was actually ahead of its time.

Not until Dec. 6, 1884, was the edifice completed, when a 100-ounce (2.8-kilo) capstone of aluminum — at that time the largest piece of aluminum cast — was lowered into place. Almost four more years passed before the structure was opened to the public.

But the National Park Service held the birthday party early to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the National Society of Professional Engineers, which is donating two new walkways to the monument grounds.

Any resulting confusion would only be appropriate for the Washington Monument, around which the winds of controversy have blown from its inception. Historians differ on many of its measurements and much of its lore, and to this day the National Park Service (81,120 tons) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (90,834 tons) cannot agree just how much it weighs.

They do agree, however, that it sways 1.25th of an inch in a 30-knot wind, leans up to three inches away from the sun in the summer heat, and despite sinking at the rate of a 40th of an inch a year, remains as durable as the reputation of the president it honors.

The monument took more than a century to complete, a century replete with dozens of designs and financing schemes, an anti-papist plot and the indifference of a public that left it unfinished for 26 years. To final form it is actually the third Washington Monument, replacing a crypt in the Capitol building and a statue of a toga-clad Washington that critics said portrayed him as if "entering or leaving a bath."

Its ultimate guiding spirit was a onetime librarian of Congress named George Waterson who also practiced law and politics, wrote novels, guidebooks and poetry, edited newspapers and fathered eight children. In 1833 he formed the Washington National Monument Society, which within

three years collected about \$28,000 toward the monument's estimated \$1-million cost and invited architects to submit designs.

The winner of the competition was a well-known architect and engineer, Robert Mills, whose neoclassical design envisioned a 600-foot obelisk rising above a 100-foot colonnaded Greek temple upon which a Romanesque Washington in marble would drive a battle chariot drawn by Arabian steeds.

Everything but the obelisk fell victim to cost constraints, however, and it was more than a decade before construction began on that.

On July 4, 1848, as about 15,000 spectators gathered on the grassy knoll south of the White House, Benjamin B. French, grand master of the Masonic Lodge of Washington, laid the cornerstone, using the silver trowel Washington had used to lay the cornerstone of the Capitol 55 years before.

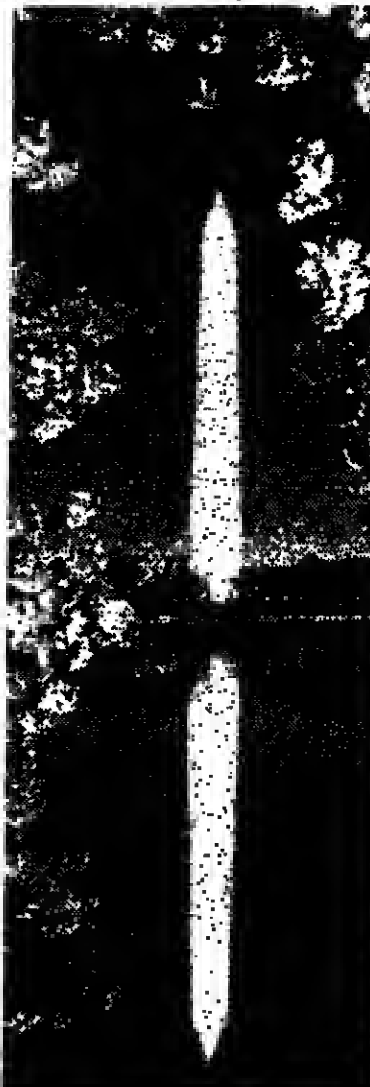
The setting, however, was less than majestic. Pierre L'Enfant, in drawing up his city plan for the District of Columbia, had envisioned an equestrian statue of Washington at the axis of lines running west from the Capitol and south from the White House.

That spot, however, was unsuitable marsh, so the monument was moved to more solid ground. At the time a reeking canal ran along what is now Constitution Avenue, cattle grazed the surrounding swampy lowlands and the citizens of bucolic Washington were arguing over whether each ward of the city should be entitled to the services of its own sund paid for with public funds.

Work proceeded smoothly on the monument for about five years, financed by contributions from churches, schools and civic groups. Then the state of Alabama offered to contribute to the monument a specially quarried and cut memorial stone. The Monument Society would probably have preferred cash, but it accepted the stone and began soliciting stones from other states and from groups that eventually would include temperance societies, professional actors and Chinese Christians.

In 1854, Pope Pius IX sent a stone, a marble slab from the Temple of Concord in Rome. Members of the American or "Know Nothing" Party, then campaigning against Catholics and foreigners, tied up the monument watchman, hauled the "Pope's Stone" to a scow in the nearby Potomac and dumped it.

The monument by that time had reached a height of 152 feet, but the Know Nothings' "deed of barbarism" so alienated public sentiment that further contributions were curtailed, particularly after the Know Nothings packed a meeting of the Monu-



Washington Monument framed by cherry blossoms in spring.

ment Society and took over leadership of the group.

For 26 years the monument languished, a truncated stump rising above what became, during the Civil War, a pungent government stockyard for the Union Army. The New York Tribune called it an eyesore and called for it to be removed.

By the nation's centennial in 1876, however, the steady state of Washington's monument had needed the conscience of the Capitol. Congress passed a law providing for completion and maintenance of the monument and turned the task over to the

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. They debated alterations that would have turned the obelisk into everything from an obelisk to a pagoda, but settled finally on a true obelisk shorter than the original design.

After the old foundation had been strengthened, President Rutherford B. Hayes laid a second cornerstone in August 1880, and the monument grew an average of 80 feet a year until completion. A slight discoloration at the 152-foot level shows where work started again.

A perfect gate was blowing on Dec. 6, 1884, when Colonel Thomas Lincoln Casey, the 42-year-old engineer who had seen the monument through to completion, signaled for the aluminum capstone to be put in place, sealing under it several U.S. coins and a \$3 bill found on the construction site.

The monument remained for a time something less than an integral part of Washington, however. Railroad tracks sliced across the Mall where the Air and Space Museum now stands, and years would pass before the swampy lowlands around the monument would be groomed into West Potomac Park. The Lincoln Memorial, which crowned and extended L'Enfant's vision of the Mall, was not built until 1922, and as late as the early 1960s "temporary" office buildings thrown up during World War II cluttered the monument grounds.

From the time of its completion, however, the Washington Monument has proven a magnet for patriots and publicity seekers. Thousands thronged to the monument for Ku Klux Klan rallies in the 1920s and for civil-rights rallies 40 years later. Thousands more rallied there to support the World War II effort and, a generation later, to protest the war in Vietnam.

In 1936, Benjamin K. Morrow, a retired Marine sergeant, raced up the monument's 898 steps (one step has been removed in years since) in seven minutes, 59 seconds. In 1908, Gabby Street, a catcher for the Washington Senators, won a bet by catching a baseball dropped from the top of the monument.

Monument buffs tell the tale of the human fly who soiled the scaffolding during cleaning in 1934 and made off with 107 of the structure's 200 gold-and-platinum-tipped lightning rods, which had been installed after a lightning bolt cracked some stones 49 years before.

But perhaps the most intriguing of monument legends is that of Mrs. R.E. Brown's cat, Steve Brody, which in 1880 survived a 165-foot fall from the uncompleted monument only to be killed by a dog on its way home. The cat was stuffed and presented to the Smithsonian Institution, where it remains today.

## PEOPLE

## Frankfurt Theater Fires

## Manager in Play Dispute

The general manager of Frankfurt's municipal theater-concert hall has been fired after he accused the city of censorship for opposing his plan to stage a play by Rainer Werner Fassbinder that has been denounced as anti-Semitic. The seven-member governing board of the Alte Oper voted unanimously Tuesday night to dismiss Ulrich Schwab without notice. Schwab, who has run the municipal hall since it was rebuilt in 1981, had proposed a production of Fassbinder's "Garbage, the City and Death." The play was written in 1975 but never has been staged because of its subject matter. Its villain is a Jew, rich, Jewish speculator, who exploits the poor in a city easily identified as Frankfurt.

Walter Walldorf, the city's Christian Democratic mayor, who along with the Social Democrats and the city's Jewish community had warned that the play could encourage neo-Nazi actions, said in a brief statement that the city government no longer had confidence in Schwab. The Greens party accused the city of interference in the affairs of the hall and the Association of German Authors protested "a new attempt to block production of a provocative and contentious play." Opponents of the play cite dialogue like this: "He devours us, the Jew. He drinks our blood and puts us in the wrong. . . . If he had stayed where he came from, if they had passed him, I could sleep better." Fassbinder, who made about 40 films, died in 1982 at the age of 36 of an overdose of sleeping pills and narcotics.

Ricky Schroeder, who plays a very rich child on TV's "Silver Spoons," was excited but not at all intimidated to meet Britain's Princess Anne, who visited the headquarters of the Academy Awards in Beverly Hills Tuesday at the end of a five-day tour of California. Said Schroeder, "I met her mother in England at the premiere of my movie 'The Champ.' Queen Elizabeth seemed real nice. They're just regular people — with titles." When Anne, who is president of Britain's film and television academy reached Schroeder, she asked him if "Silver Spoons" was as hilarious. No, replied the youngster, "I'm supposed to be shooting the show right now instead of being here."

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